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371

1947

PALESTINE

File No. 46

pp. 976-1277

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E 976 2

PALESTINE

30 JAN

Registry  
Number

E 976/46/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Lord Caversham  
Washington

Dated

5-66

Received  
in Registry

28 Jan 1947

30 Jan 1947

Appeal on behalf of DON GRUNER.  
 Report interview with Mr. Ernest Friedman  
 sister of GRUNER. who made a plea for  
 clemency on grounds that his past record  
 and upbringing made it most unlikely that  
 he had been involved. Ambassador stated  
 that consideration was being given to question  
 of appeal to Prussian Court  
 ADDRESSED JERUSALEM N 11.

Last Paper.

967

(Minutes.)

By K.O. 8/12  
 M. Pennington R.V.

H3 1/2

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4. C.O.  
 17 Feb 5

61765

(Action  
completed.)

(Index)

FSM/12 24/6/48

Next Paper.

E 985

22003 F.O.P.

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Reference: FO 371 61765

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E 976

FROM WASHINGTON TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

28th January 1947  
Repeated to Foreign Office No. 566

C C C C C C

My telegram No. 10.

At the instance of Senator Myers I saw Mrs. Ernest Friedmann sister of Gruner this morning. She made a plea for clemency on the grounds that his past record and up-bringing made it most unlikely that he had in fact been involved and that the nature of his injuries might well have so preyed on his mind that he adopted the attitude which he did at his trial. She recognised that his attitude was foolish but urged that these points be given full consideration, as she herself was convinced he had been the victim of an unhappy mischance.

2. I told her that consideration was being given to the question of an appeal to the Privy Council and that a respite had accordingly been granted to him. I promised to pass on her appeal to you, though I could not, at this distance from the scene of the incident myself endorse it.

3. I should be grateful if you would keep me informed of developments as interest in the case continues to be maintained and many telegrams are coming in.

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E 985

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1947

PALESTINE

31 JAN

Registry  
Number

E 985/46/31

FROM

Michael

No.

Berger.

Dated

Received

in Registry

7 Jan 1947

31 Jan 1947

Union on Palestine, Pro Jewish.

VANICUS.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

976

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4. Manning W Tom  
Feb 18

2. Nathan R. Abelard

3. R. McFores

4. J.M. Proskauer

5. M. Helen S. Evans

6. (Friend)

7. Julius Schwaberg

8. L.H. Bochs

9. Louis Lebowitz a Edwin Logoff

10. Samuel Walchok

1-3) N. American Deps.

H.B. 11

2

4-10)

N. American Deps.

H.B. 211

2

(Action  
completed.)

GPM 2/2

(Index)

236/48

Next Paper.

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E 985 15

January 7<sup>th</sup> 1947

RECEIVED AT F.O.  
1977

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rejection.

371/67765

4 The God of Israel never sleeps nor slumbers.  
He will repay evil to the third generation.

Samuel Berger

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31 1947

10-10-68

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Arthur H. Habel

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rejection.

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# British Compel Tel Aviv Jews To Run Gantlet

(Continued from page one)

## Soldiers Beat Them, 29 Are Hurt; Anti-Semitism and Hatred of British Grow

By Homer Bigart

By Telephone Via London  
Copyright, 1947, New York Tribune Inc.  
TEL AVIV, Palestine, Jan. 7.—

Two obvious facts—a growing anti-Semitism among British troops and a rising anti-British feeling among all classes of Palestine Jews—dominate all other considerations in the Palestine crisis.

The anti-Semitism has been the inevitable product of terrorist acts, just as terrorism appears to be the inevitable recourse of a people who feel that all legal pressure for achieving security and freedom have failed.

The British troops now in Palestine are certainly no worse than American troops now in Germany. Both forces are composed largely of young recruits who, under strain, are liable to lose their heads. No one could deny that troops here have suffered nagging provocations. But the Sarona incident in Tel Aviv Thursday night was a particularly nasty display of anti-Semitism, and the tragic prospect of further excesses must

receive urgent consideration in London.

Shortly after a terrorist attack on the district military headquarters in a citrus house in the heart of Tel Aviv, soldiers and police entered the Montefiore District, on the northeast of the city, rounded up the male population and marched them into Sarona police compound. Some sixty to seventy men were forced to run the gantlet between rows of soldiers and police, who struck them with rifle butts and batons. Twenty-nine were injured, seven seriously enough to require hospitalization.

A brigade commander of the 6th Airborne Division, whose troops were involved, told this correspondent tonight that a closed inquiry would start tomorrow. "As a result of allegations made by certain civilians regarding incidents at Sarona, the whole matter is sub judice," he said. "No officer or other rank is empowered to give any further information, by virtue of this fact."

The inquiry had been demanded by Mayor Israel Rokach. The Mayor was ill today, but the Town Clerk, Yehudah Nedivi, who served four years as a captain in the British Army, said the city administration was convinced the allegations were correct.

I drove to the Montefiore district and talked with several men who had been beaten.

Abraham Klajman, owner of a textile mill, said that police entered the factory after 9 p. m. and ordered Klajman and twelve men of the night shift out into the yard. "I asked them whether I should halt the machines, and they replied, 'You'd better—you won't be back very soon.'"

"I told the girl employees they'd better stay inside the factory. We were lined up in the yard. Some of the workers started smoking, but the cigarettes were struck from their hands by the police.

"Suddenly a policeman fired in the air and I heard a command, 'Run.' We ran to the main road, where we mixed with a crowd of men whom the police and soldiers had removed from a bus. We stood there a few minutes, and then the command 'Run' came again. At Sarona, the main gate was open.

Soldiers and police were lined up on both sides of a lane leading to the center of the compound—a distance of one-sixth of a mile. I heard the cries of men being beaten in the darkness ahead, and then I realized that the shots fired by the police had been a signal to the soldiers to prepare the gantlet.

"I was a prisoner of the Germans at Radom, back in Poland, and I have learned a few things. I kept in the center of the mass of running men and suffered fewer blows than those on the outside. I was clipped once on the head and twice on the arm, but did not fall. Some of the older men fell. I saw a man clubbed with the butt of a rifle as he lay on the ground.

"In the center of the compound we were ordered to sit in a circle on the ground. The soldiers continued to beat those they could reach at the edge of the perimeter. Some of the men became nauseated, others fainted. I heard one soldier cry, 'Give me a machine gun and I'll kill the whole bloody lot.'"

## Ordered To Go Home

Then we were put into trucks and taken to the British Counter-Intelligence at Jaffa. There was a stretcher case unconscious in my truck, and another man with a broken leg and one with a badly injured arm.

"At Jaffa they simply took our names and ordered us to go home. I overheard an officer saying: 'Who gave orders to arrest these people? Take them back.'"

Similar stories were obtained from Benny Brabda, who had fought with the Jewish Brigade in Belgium and Holland; Joram Danielli, a textile worker, and Joseph Dula, a laborer whose right arm was still in a sling. Dula had fallen during the gantlet run and lost consciousness.

Tel Aviv was quiet tonight, despite the expiration of an "ultimatum" from the underground giving the 6th Airborne Division seventy-two hours to leave town. Meanwhile in Jerusalem there were rumors that the Jewish Agency was attempting to negotiate a truce in terror with the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern gang. Mrs. Golda Meyerson, new chief of the agency's political division, returned to Palestine this morning and conferred with Sir Henry Curney, chief administrative officer at Government House.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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1224-*Leah* *PK*  
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 INDEXED  
 December 29, 1946  
 Prime Minister Clement B. Attlee  
 10 Downing St  
 London England

Sir: This is to inform you that 99% of the  
 American people are with all resistant groups in  
 Palestine and are against the stupid and  
 inhumane policy of the British in Palestine.  
 The enclosed picture is taken from Life  
 Magazine, and if you think that it  
 helps the British prestige you are mistaken.  
 Wake up the dumb heads in the Colonial Office  
 and in the Foreign Office - we will it help  
 to save the tottering Empire.  
 Very truly yours  
 Ralph M. Goren

P.S. I am not Irish nor am I Jewish  
 I just hate stupidity and brutality regardless  
 whether the perpetrators are Robbenes, Nazis or  
 stooges of the British Colonial Office

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CIRCULATION:  
November Average: Daily 615,282; Sunday 1,121,909

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1946  
Copyright, 1946, by Triangle Publications, Inc. Vol. 235, No. 183

118th Year a THREE CENTS

# Jewish Revenge Gangs Kidnap And Flog Three British Officers

## Irgunists Act After English Cane Terrorist

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (UP).—  
Three British officers were kidnaped  
and flogged today, two of them in  
public in the Tel Aviv, in retaliation  
for a British sentence of 18 strokes  
with a cane carried out yesterday  
against a 16-year-old Irgun Zvai  
Leumi bank robber.

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There was no indication that Leclerc, France's most outstanding expert on mobile warfare, would take over command of French forces in the field, as Paris reports said previously.

#### INSPECTION TOUR

An official announcement of his mission said Leclerc was on an inspection tour, and it was believed he was instructed to obtain for the French Government an accurate appraisal of the situation in Indo-China and what new means are needed to meet it.

Estimates of the number of French troops already in Indo-China vary from 35,000 to 85,000. It is generally agreed that Viet-Nam forces number at least 80,000 and perhaps 100,000, but they are not so well armed or organized as the French.

By the Staff

Two men examining the broken fuselage of the Trans-World Airliner Constellation, which crashed and exploded

## 27,000 Face Trial In British Zone

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (UP).—The British Military Government announced today that about 27,000 Nazis would face trial, starting in February, before approximately 100 German courts.

Those to be tried are members of the Nazi leadership corps, the SS and the Gestapo, including members of the SD (security police) affiliated with it. The organizations were declared criminal in nature in the verdict of the Nuremberg war crimes

## Axis Sally Clings to Nazi Idea, Pilot in Crash Fights for Life

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 29 (UP).—Mildred Gillars, the Portland, Oregon-born original "Axis Sally" of the wartime Berlin radio, said last night that her only ambition was to get back to the United States, even if the U. S. did start the war.

Miss Gillars, who is 37, blonde and blue-eyed, and was in jail from March until Christmas Eve, was interviewed in a little cafe next to a dilapidated hotel. Her talk sounded like the propaganda she used to ped-

dle on the radio between phonograph records.

In the first place, she said, the world ought to be rid of all Jews and Communists and the entire city of Moscow ought to be wiped out.

"Don't you know," she said, "that the Jews and Moscow are leading the world to damnation?"

"The longer the peace lasts, the more we note that Hitler's ideas were and are correct. But I am an American to the last."

AGAINST ROOSEVELT

In a bog near Shannon Airport, Eire. Twelve persons were killed in the crash-up and 11 others were injured.

SHANNON AIRPORT, Eire, Dec. 29 (AP).—Trans-World Airline officials said tonight that Captain Herbert Tansey, 34, pilot of the T.W.A. Constellation that crashed into a River Shannon bog in Ireland's worst plane disaster, had "taken a turn for the worse."

He was given a blood transfusion from an old friend, Herbert Houlihan, T.W.A. traffic officer at Shannon, but his condition was described as "very critical."

Doctors gave the same description for the condition of Dudley Hill, Alexandria, Va., another crew member.

#### FOUR OTHERS CRITICAL

The other nine injured in the crash which killed 12 persons spent a "comfortable night," T.W.A. officials said, but in addition to Tansey and Hill four others remained on the critical list.

They included Mrs. Edith Delaby Waterbury, 19, the French bride en route to join her husband, Charles, in Newark, N. J. Authorities at St. John's Hospital in Limerick said she appeared slightly improved.

Her four-month-old son, Charles Bruce, remained in a serious condition. He was thrown clear of the wreckage and suffered a fractured leg and burns.

Meanwhile, a flying hearse was being readied to carry bodies of the dead to the United States.

CONT'D

"The this could ing up with A mously in Russ ments try has interna energy the Un tions other c Spec omme

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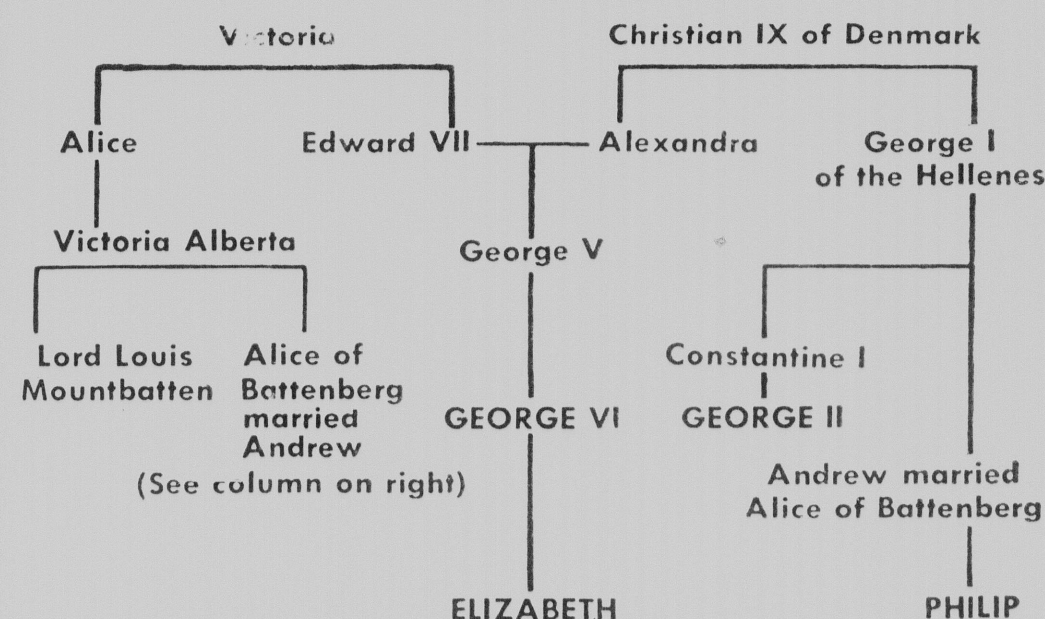




PRINCE PHILIP (FAR RIGHT), IN BRITISH NAVAL UNIFORM, APPEARED ON EQUAL FOOTING WITH ROYAL FAMILY AT WEDDING OF MOUNTBATTEN'S DAUGHTER, PRINCESS



**LAST PREVIOUS CONSORT** was Queen Victoria's husband. Her marriage in 1840 to a German princeling, Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, aroused criticism among English Tories. In the old engraving above, Victoria and Albert are shown with their first child, also named Victoria, who became Empress of Germany and mother of Kaiser Wilhelm II.



**FAMILY TREES** of Elizabeth and Philip are closely intertwined. They are great-great-grandchildren of Victoria and King Christian of Denmark, as shown above. Their cousinship is closer due to marriage of Alice of Battenberg to Andrew of Greece, which makes couple third cousins on one side of tree and second cousins once removed on other.

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REFERENCE: **FO 371 61705**

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This is a moderate  
appeal and Proskauer is one of  
the more responsible U.S. Jewish leaders.  
Could we send this by air bag  
to Washington for acknowledgement?

Eastern Dept

*[Signature]*  
28/1

Yes. Div. please do so.

H.B. 31/1

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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Form No. 68.

**WESTERN UNION**

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**CABLEGRAM**

AMERICAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.



RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2. (Tel No. Whitehall 8332.)

CX2 NEWYORK 298/289 1/63/62 26

NLT THE HONORABLE ERNEST BEVIN

FOREIGN OFFICE LONDON =

E 985/46/31

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, IN 40TH ANNUAL MEETING  
ASSEMBLED, BY UNANIMOUS VOTE EARNESTLY URGES THE BRITISH  
GOVERNMENT TO TAKE SUCH ACTION IN RESPECT TO PALESTINE AS  
WILL DISCHARGE GREAT BRITAIN'S OBLIGATION AS EXPRESSED IN  
ITS MANDATE (TO FACILITATE JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO  
PALESTINE.) TO THAT END IT AGAIN URGES IMMEDIATE  
ABROGATION.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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Reference:

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FORM No. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

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## CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2. (Tel No. Whitehall 8332.)

ICX2 NLT THE HON 47 =

ITSELF INITIATE A PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE  
ULTIMATE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT IN PALESTINE, WITH COMPLETE  
FAIRNESS TO ARABS AND JEWS ALIKE, WHICH WILL GUARANTEE TO  
EVERY PALESTINIAN COMPLETE POLITICAL EQUALITY. BUT IF SUCH  
SOLUTION IS NOT PROMPTLY ACHIEVED, THERE SHOULD  
NEVERTHELESS

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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**CABLEGRAM**

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

17

RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2. (Tel No. Whitehall 8332.)

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BE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE NEED AND RIGHT OF JEWISH  
IMMIGRATION AND LAND PURCHASE. THE COMMITTEE URGES THAT A  
WAY BE FOUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE BY ALL  
INTERESTED GROUPS, IT REQUESTS THE CONTINUANCE BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF SYMPATHETIC COOPERATION  
FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES. IT URGES UPON ALL

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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FORM No. 6B.

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## CABLEGRAM

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ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

RECEIVED AT 5, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2. (Tel No. Whitehall 8332.)

5/CX2 HON ERNEST REVIN 53=

PARTIES AND ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF REASONABLE NEGOTIATIONS  
BASED UPON CONSIDERATIONS OF JUSTICE AND MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.  
THE COMMITTEE FURTHER CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF TERRORISM AND  
VIOLENCE. SUCH ACTS ARE NOT ONLY PREJUDICIAL AND HARMFUL TO  
THOSE MAJOR OBJECTIVES BUT THEY ARE ALSO CONTRARY TO THE  
SPIRIT OF THE JEWISH RELIGION AND TRADITION.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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*Def. no.*

10 Feb 1946

We enclose a copy of a telegram

Please send a suitable

Yours ever,

253. 6/2

371/61765



21

10th February, 1947.

(E. 985/46/31.)

We enclose a copy of a telegram addressed to Mr. Bevin by Joseph M. Proskauer, of The American Jewish Committee.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.

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E.985/46/31

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Copy.

CX2 NEW YORK 298/289 1/63/63 36.

NLT THE HONOURABLE ERNEST BEVIN  
FOREIGN OFFICE LONDON =

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, IN 40TH ANNUAL MEETING ASSEMBLED, BY UNANIMOUS VOTE EARNESTLY URGES THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO TAKE SUCH ACTION IN RESPECT TO PALESTINE AS WILL DISCHARGE GREAT BRITAIN'S OBLIGATION AS EXPRESSED IN ITS MANDATE (TO FACILITATE JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.) TO THAT END IT AGAIN URGES IMMEDIATE ABROGATION. OF THE WHITE PAPER OF 1939 AS BEING INCONSISTENT NOT ONLY WITH THE BEST BRITISH TRADITION UNDER WHICH JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND LAND PURCHASE WERE PERMITTED. BUT ALSO WITH GREAT BRITAIN'S MANDATE OBLIGATIONS. IT EARNESTLY HOPES THAT GREAT BRITAIN AS THE MANDATORY WILL ITSELF INITIATE A PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE ULTIMATE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT IN PALESTINE, WITH COMPLETE FAIRNESS TO ARABS AND JEWS ALIKE, WHICH WILL GUARANTEE TO EVERY PALESTINIAN COMPLETE POLITICAL EQUALITY. BUT IF SUCH SOLUTION IS NOT PROMPTLY ACHIEVED, THERE SHOULD NEVERTHELESS BE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE NEED AND RIGHT OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND LAND PURCHASE. THE COMMITTEE URGES THAT A WAY BE FOUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE BY ALL INTERESTED GROUPS, IT REQUESTS THE CONTINUANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF SYMPATHETIC COOPERATION FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES. IT URGES UPON ALL PARTIES AND ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF REASONABLE NEGOTIATIONS BASED UPON CONSIDERATIONS OF JUSTICE AND MUTUAL FOREBEARANCE. THE COMMITTEE FURTHER CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE. SUCH ACTS ARE NOT ONLY PREJUDICIAL AND HARMFUL TO THOSE MAJOR OBJECTIVES BUT THEY ARE ALSO CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE JEWISH RELIGION AND TRADITION. THE COMMITTEE URGES JEWS EVERYWHERE TO REFRAIN FROM SUPPORTING IN ANY WAY ALL SUCH ACTS.

= JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER.

PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

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January 26, 1947  
38 - 7th St  
Salmon N. J.

Foreign Secretary Mr. Bevin  
London, England  
Great Britain.

985 46 71

Dear Mr. Bevin :-

If you would give this letter your kind attention, I am sure it will greatly aid you in the momentous problem of Palestine.

There is no need to make a decision in the settlement of Palestine, as that has been made thousands of years ago. Palestine was promised to the Jews as their eventual home state. Your collaboration with God at this time should be the greatest honor bestowed upon mankind.

you need no interpreter to understand—

"And I will gather the remnant of

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24  
my flock out of all countries whither  
I have driven them again to their folds;  
and they shall be fruitful and increase."

"For so, the days come, saith the  
Lord, that I will bring again the captivity  
of my people (Jews) Israel and Judah, saith  
the Lord, and I will cause them to return  
to the land that I gave to their fathers,  
and they shall possess it."

"For I will set mine eyes upon  
them for good, and I will bring them  
again to this land (Palestine): and I will  
build them, and not pull them down:  
and I will plant them and not pluck  
them up."

"Thus saith the Lord God: When  
I shall have gathered the house of Israel  
from the people among whom they are  
scattered, and shall be sanctified in them  
in the sight of the heathen, then shall  
they dwell in their land that I have  
given to my servant Jacob."

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And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers dwelt, and they shall dwell therein, even they, and their children and their children's children forever.

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem."

There can be ~~not~~ peace until this prophecy is fulfilled and of course, it will be, very soon, despite the opposition of the greatest men on earth.

Let there be no doubt, God's World plan is timed to the minute.

If you read Psalm 76 Verses 2 and 3 you will find that Salem plays a leading role in bringing peace to the world.

Sincerely

Mrs. Helen S. Evans

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E 985 / 46 / 31

Dear our Heaven

You have the amazingly true prophecies of the Bible to guide you, in relation to Jerusalem, "The Lord God" gave The Holy Land to the Jews & it is theirs by right. No man can alter The Lord's word, in the interests of us all I beg you to read The Propheet "Isiah" Chapter LII. & Chapter LIII. entitled "God" will comfort his "Church" & Christ's Free Redemption, The Jews are blest & The Lord will defend them, if you search the Bible you will find it written there.

you have my sincere wishes that Our Lord & Saviour will draw you to Him & Guide you  
 an observer of  
 Bible prophecies

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27

The prophet "Amos" ch. III  
 Declares that "Verse 17. Tells us  
 that God" dwells in ZION.  
 Else where in the Scripture  
 we learn that the Jews  
 were punished & banished  
 from their Homeland for  
 a time, it has turned out  
 to be centuries, But the Lord  
 promised that He would  
 bring them back from  
 North South East & West.  
 perhaps that time is now  
 Let us pray "God" for  
 Enlightenment  
 A Friend

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Why does not  
his Majesty's Govt. change  
its drastic policy regarding  
(over place)

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-2-

the restrictive measures  
against the Jews in the  
Holy Land?

I was on combat duty  
with the 8<sup>th</sup> Air Force and  
stationed in England during  
the recent war and saw  
with my own eyes what  
sufferings the British people  
were subjected to. Surely  
these same people can hear  
the cry of the D.P.'s who  
were fortunate enough to  
survive Hitler's Europe.  
Their desire is to leave.

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-3-

30

The door to Palestine should be opened now. Land sales to Jews must not be restricted. Aid must be given to bring the Jews into Palestine instead of sending the Royal Navy to prevent illegal entry.

Then will the people of Britain show themselves to be a L-d fearing people, and lovers of justice and mercy. The respect of world opinion will be theirs. (P.T.O.)

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- 4 -

Trusting you will give  
this urgent matter your  
kind and full consideration

Respectfully yours,  
Julius Schoenberg

RECEIVED  
JUL 1 1965  
SENT TO DESK

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# "MOUNT ZION"

HOME OF BLESSING

BY  
L. R. BOCKS

IN

CHRIST

W. 355, Colpetty, Ceylon

10 FEB 1947

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

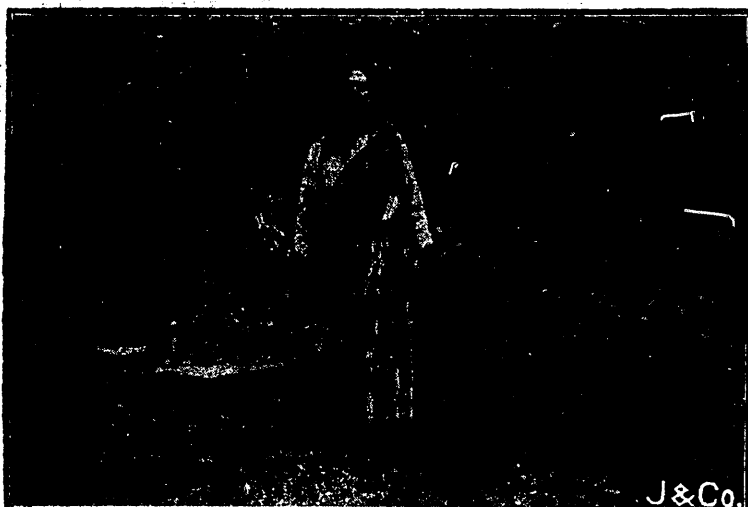


Colombo 31<sup>st</sup> January 1947 E 32

To The Principals of Palestine Conference  
Ernest Bevin Esq.  
10 Downing Street  
London

INDEXED

"ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE TO HIM THAT BELIEVETH"



Blessed Lord, Who has caused all holy scriptures to be written for our learning, grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them, that by patience, and the comfort of Thy Holy Word we may embrace, and ever hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life, which Thou hast given us in our Saviour, the Prince of Peace Grant to all christian people grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from Godly union and concord: that as there is one body, and one spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may all, henceforth, be of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may, with one mind and one mouth, glorify thee through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

And God spake all these words saying

1. I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and forth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.
4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.
5. Honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

Read the Scriptures

1 JOHN, iii: 13-24

DEUTERONOMY, xv: 7-11

"wisdom from above is gentle" "Take my God given advice"

Sir In the Palestine Conference - Pt: Partition  
Mr Bevin you are quite right in your opinion - Palestine cannot be partitioned at all, as Palestine is not the country of the Arabs. Neither of the Moslems - It is a country where our God worked wonders, and it is a Christian country and the Jews are its inhabitants - and it is the country of the Jewish nation by inheritance.  
Now His Majesty Late King George V have said that the Holy Bible is the first of national treasures, now to prove Palestine we have to search the Holy Bible, for the hidden treasure.  
And here is the word of almighty God - And the Royal House of England are believers from the time of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and because of it England cannot be shaken by any power of in the world, even to the end of the world, and here I say unto your kindness that God almighty have given England the Supremacy of three quarters of the world and none can shake it out of her hand - So you English people must not be proud for my saying; but must humble yourselves under the almighty hand of God, and have to fear God and do the right thing. Even to this one country and that is for Palestine, as this country is God's country, and the Jews are looking to the help of God, and that is why they are not attending the conference, and that is the opinion of the Jews. And God almighty have power more greater than the population of the whole world put together, and none can deny -

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(2)  
 33 It is plainly said with God all things are possible; but not with men of the world and Palestine have become the corner of trouble and with it, God is ~~not~~ <sup>now</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>with</sup> the British Empire in general with the people of Palestine; By inheritance the country in question belong to the Jews, as England is for Englishmen. And the Arabs are a nation of Arabia, and they are Moslems, and they are a set of despicable creatures of God. and now God is waiting for the people of the British Government, Now all the truth we find in the Holy Bible, and if the British is believers in the Son of God they easily decide the dispute between the Jews and the Arabs and for this they must open the Holy Bible to see the testimony of Palestine it is written in Prophet Isaiah 13 chapter 2 to 22 verses Read and understand, God's message through his Holy Prophet - and also read St John 4 Ch: 22 verse which Jesus said: we know what we worship: For salvation is of the Jews - then again St John 19 chapter Read, 19, 21 to 22 verses, this is a true testimony of God, and if don't attend to this country and put the whole to right, then what will God decide us to be then we will find ourselves most miserable, by going to love the world, then the love of God is not in us, though God have given us three quarters of the world, and yet we did not want to give a foot of ground to our brother. Even the country that God kept for his purpose, and to give it to his children The Jews when the time comes for their return.

The talks of Palestine Conference will be going on for a long time and its decision is in the hand of God - and we must never be displeased with the Jews - As they are terrorising and this a foolish way, as man cannot frighten man and take a country, unless it is done with good means, that is decently and in peace, but not to use violence, and violence is evil, and violence cannot work the Justice of God or of man - so that is a foolish way with evil understanding.

But Moreover I believe that God will bring to Justice as it is written For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil. Eccles 12-14.

O God Almighty our Heavenly Father I pray unto thee to have mercy and compassion on the big souls of the world, and I pray and ask of thee to give them wisdom and knowledge to decide the future of Palestine and to have mercy on the Jews who are struggling to gain their inheritance, and have mercy on their enemies the Arabs whose country is not Palestine. God Almighty knows the truth.

So I pray most humbly unto thee O Heavenly Father of us all and our faithful Creator and all whom all things are possible, even so O Father I pray unto the big men of the world to give them understanding to give this land to the Jewish Nation, and make the Arabs to depart in Peace to their country which is Arabia. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace and the Saviour of the world. Whom be dominion, glory and power for ever and ever Amen.  
 Please send me reply or an acknowledgment.  
 Yours sincerely by word of God "Praise ye the Lord"

Peace  
 A.M.

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# BIBLE OPINION

34

With God all things  
are possible, all things  
are possible to him  
that believeth.



I have set the word  
always before me  
because he is at my  
righthand, I shall not  
be moved.

The God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, known God of Israel. The God who made heaven and earth and the firmament and all that is therein the faithful Creator of the universe. The God of our Fathers, has glorified His only begotten Son our Lord Jesus Christ; our only Saviour, whom ye the people of the world delivered up and denied him in the presence of Pilate, when he was determined to let him go.

But ye denied the Holy one and the just and desired a murderer to be granted unto you Acts 3-13 & 14  
Hath not my hands made all these things. Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your Fathers did, so do ye.

Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now betrayers and murderers—and this was said by St. Stephen through the inspiration that had come from God to him at an hour when he was stoned by the people of the world, and through these two words spoken by him, means that the world is a world of Betrayers and murderers and it can be seen in natural man that even man do not love his own body, because of his bad habits in going against the word of God and this started from the beginning as there was no love between brother to brother as Cain killed Abel for example. So the plan of man was to betray and murder for false reasons as they did not possess patience in their souls neither they could stand to reason and thereby man went to love the earthly treasure and lost the heavenly treasure and since that time the world is composed of such evil men that they cannot possess the Justice of God and the form of Justice with man do not stand in one level as man is natural and the natural man go to for his own ideas which is wrong and that is where King Darius required the help of Daniel the prophet as he was a spiritual minded man and had a higher opinion which was of God, and man who is spiritual minded—is a higher man, than the natural man, so it was a higher plan of God that he sent his only begotten Son saying they will reverence my son and that is where the Jews said here is the heir come, come let us catch and kill him—Read the parable of the vineyard and consider and all these things happened, but the end is not yet even today also the men working as ministers or priests are not following the true knowledge of God as they are not come to the level of spirituality, and light is given by St. Paul in 1 Corinthians 15-45 to 50. So these words will prove every man of the world whether they were natural or spiritual and that God will Judge and the Judgment of God is true, as God only knows the hearts of men and man cannot be exalted in the world above its average and it is the will of God whatever pleases Him to do to this world today also natural man can see what is happening to man and men are in trouble that is they don't have the truth and love in their heart and have no fear of God. Even now also we can see what is happening to the Jews that at the last, the last generation will have to give an account to God of what they have done to the only begotten Son of God so it is now high time that the Jews must lay a repentance and be converted to Christ immediately as there is no time to waste now, days are shortened and quickly flying away so now men even believe in our Lord Jesus Christ that ye be saved. O Lord God Almighty I pray and seek on behalf of this fallen nation—The Jews whom thou didst scatter them for good reasons and they too loved the Creature more than the Creator and thereby they rejected our Lord Jesus Christ our only Saviour, whom they pierced and they choosed Barabbas the thief and murderer and because of this their love for earthly treasure brought murder to them but yet they cannot see as they are blind to what is happening. They financed to all the nations of the world to gain by their treasure and they trusted in the strength of Silver & Gold and at last they can see their own failure, and their treasure only brought death and destruction to them and nothing else, but even then Our Lord Jesus loved them but the Jews did not regard. As they were wise in their own Conceits and that is natural and natural man is a failure before God as natural man only trusted in self-righteousness as he is the sinner of the world and thereby in sin. Man has no love even to man so how can man love God an unseen hope and with whom all things are possible, yes this is quite true to all ages as King David also testified in his Psalm 31. O Love the Lord, all ye his saints: for the Lord Preserveth the faithful. Be of Good Courage and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord. So every man need not design his own plans but pray and seek the Lord for same and our Lord will help us with the wisdom to do anything which is righteous before God and before man and this our God only can do and not man and for which He only can perform and establish. Our Lord Jesus will give the Holy spirit to give its understanding and then man can do it—and this is the Cause of the trouble of the world as St. Paul said For they being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God—Romans 10-3. Now man in his natural idea, who is the sinner cannot understand this text which is very simple as man has not come to the light in his natural form. He cannot for the power to understand as he is in sin and thereby he is in darkness and natural man do not like to come to the light and our Lord Jesus Christ said. And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil and again our Lord said for every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neith

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35  
cometh to the light, lest their deeds should be reprov'd. The natural man after committing all evil and a more good and he thinks himself righteous which is incorrect as evil and good cannot meet together and this leads natural man to perdition, but even then God is love. Before we loved God, God loved us and he sent his only begotten Son and it is written for God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life and this is not a Church on earth but this is a Church in heaven and it is known as the Church of the first born and if we want to join this Church, man must turn to righteousness in spirit and in truth and this step is written in Acts the Apostles 3 Chapter. Read it carefully and prayfully and ycu will understand same that is true as their must be a day for natural man who is the sinner a day to blot out all his sin which is the filth in the flesh and be baptised of the Holy Baptism that is the Baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire and it is a baptism given by our Lord Jesus Christ to them that truly believe in God and depart from all the filthy habits and filthy character in their own heart which man knows his own heart and God knows what is in the heart of man and that is where St. Paul said in Acts the Apostles 24 Ch: 16 Verse this is to exercise once own conscience void of offence toward God and toward man that is to have a sincere freedom in our hearts having none or any such bad characters within but to be holy in all our heart as without holiness no man can see the Lord—and these are the characters that harms such as Covetousness, Jealousy, hypocrisy envy enmity malice anger, adultery, lusting after the flesh, sodomy, and all evil within must be cleansified and outwardly, Darkness is the habit of indulging with tobacco, opium, Bang Betel, Toddy, Arrack Gambling, going to Biscopos, Theatres, Carnivals, dancing etc etc. All these must be evaded as our Lord said be ye Content with the food and raiment and pray without ceasing That is the prayer must be our bread working in our heart unknown to any body only known to God our Heavenly Father who gives all good provision that we be not tempted to do anything that is wrong to our own heart, nor to anybody, but have a fear of God and doing the will of the Father which is in heaven which is righteousness on the right hand and on the left Now according to the text in Romans 10 Ch: 3 Verse We got to possess a godly fear that will keep us out of evil, even we do not want to think even ill of others, but laying before God our Conscience free from every taint of evil and always seeking God in prayer through our Lord Jesus Christ who is able to save us to the uttermost.

Who have received the law by the disposition of angels and have not kept it Acts 7-53.—In this law that God gave us, why that man finds no way open to keep the law and to be a doer of the law, we say man is weak and he therefore cannot abide by the law, but the law is very simple in its understanding and men know it, and if we know it then why cannot we abide by the law. This is also a real trouble to man because man in sin cannot abide by the law as the Sinner is a thief before God and thereby he is against the law, and the law is a trouble to the Sinner, as the Sinner likes to run his own race, that is man is hard hearted and does his own will and not the will of God and that is where St. James said For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God 1 ch: 20, so the sinner is very angry at the law.

So now it is high time that we depart from the sinful life and work out our salvation and to have our holy life which is having the fear of God and having a decent life before God and before man.

While the voice of Jesus Call you, Be in time.  
Come from darkness into light:  
Come, let Jesus make you right:  
Come, and start for heaven tonight, Be in time.

O Lord God Almighty I pray and seek thee on behalf of the Jews who always worked against the Christians and against the children of God on many occasions and thereby they became betrayers and murderers and always fought against the kingdom of heaven and also resisted the Holy Ghost in the early days of our fathers yet Our Lord Jesus Christ forgave them in which He said, Salvation cometh of the Jews and that God must be worshipped in spirit and in truth.

So I most humbly pray unto thee O Lord God Almighty to have mercy and compassion on these thy children the Jews and all the nations of the world as same is thy Creation and thou knowest their weakness and their hard-heartedness. Due to their own foolishness they are perishing as they did not come to repentance yet owing to their having no faith in God and having no hope in God and all the other nations too did not love thee our only Saviour who is able to save them to the uttermost and still the nations have not come to understanding to say to the Circumcised to depart in peace and tell that Palestine is the Bible country and it cannot be owned by anybody. Its inhabitants must be all christians and it is the Birth place of our Lord Jesus Christ who is the sole heir of that country and that is the foundation of true christianity there is no other sect can be there and O God even the big men of the world could not tell the Arabs to depart in peace as in their justice they want to favour man without opening out the truth and justice of God and therefore I appeal unto thee O Heavenly Father to give them wisdom knowledge and understanding to use the justice of God and deal in the world righteously and allow the Jews to have freedom in Palestine and make other sects to have the fear of God and depart carefully Prayerfully and Peacefully if they love God through our Lord Jesus Christ our only saviour to whom be dominion and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

O God Almighty give us peace that we may dwell in peace and let the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all for the edifying of peace and let us have a conscience in peace and have a communion of joy and peace in the Holy Ghost through our Lord Jesus Christ to whom be dominion and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Please Address all letters  
Communications, Gifts, and free-will  
offering to  
LAW. R. BOCKS, (Preacher)  
No. 35, Alwis Place,  
Polwatte,  
Colpetty, Colombo.

Praise the Lord.  
Printed & Published for the Propagation of the Gospel of Peace  
through our Lord Jesus Christ by  
L. R. BOCKS,  
BIBLE OPINION  
September 1946.  
THE JUBILEE PRESS, \*BAMBALAPITIYA,

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AND ANTAGONISM TOWARDS YOUR PEOPLE AND COUNTRY AND WILL  
HELP SOLVE THE ARAB AND JEWISH PROBLEM IN MUCH SHORTER  
TIME STOP YOUR CONSIDERATION AND ATTENTION OF WITHDRAWING  
OF THE DEATH SENTENCE OF THIS DANGEROUS AND IMPORTANT  
ATOMIC CRISIS WILL SURPRISE YOU AS TO THE FAVORABLE  
EFFECT IT WILL HAVE ON INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC.

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2/345 PRIME 52

THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY WE WHO HAVE FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH  
YOUR GOVERNMENT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE  
REALIZATIION OF THE AIMS OF THE LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN WOULD  
BE MOST DEEPLY GRIEVED IF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ACTION IS  
TAKEN IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IN

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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Reference: **FO** 61764

FO 371 / 61765



3/345 PRIME 53

ENGLAND CAN ILL AFFORD THE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF ITS FRIENDS  
IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH IT WILL INCURR IF MARTIAL LAW IS  
IMPOSED WE DEMAND THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT KEEP ITS PLEDGE AND  
OBSERVE THE TERMS OF THE MANDATE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
SAMUEL WOLCHOK PRESIDENT RETAIL WHOLESALE  
AND DEPARTMENT STORE UNION CIO

42

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1947

PALESTINE

31 JAN

Registry  
Number

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TELEGRAM FROM

DR. THAYER

No.

Tunisian  
Destour  
Party

Dated

31 Jan 1947

Received  
in Registry

Views on Palestine.

Tunisian Destour Party office regrets that Mupki is not allowed to return to Palestine. Protests against Partition on behalf of Tunisian people. Reject all solutions to problem except Independence as Arab State.

Last Paper.

994

References.

(Minutes.)

Western J. 4/2

H.B. 1/2

In P.P. W. &amp; Lamer to P.M.

Western J. 14/2

H.B. 107 2

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

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95/5/2  
23/6/48

Next Paper.

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1948 F.O.P.

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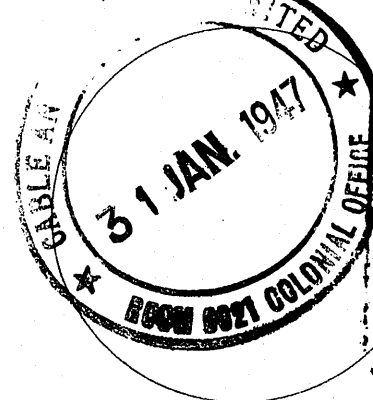


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TUNISIAN DESTOUR PARTY OFFICE REGRETS GREAT MUFTI

NOT ALLOWED ADRETURN PALESTINE STOP ONBEHALF

TUNISIAN PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST IDEA OF

PARTITION ARAB PALESTINE STOPWE REJECT ALL

SOLUTION ADPALESTINE PROBLEM BUT ONE HER UNITY

ETINDEPENDANCE AS ARAB STATE = DR THAMER



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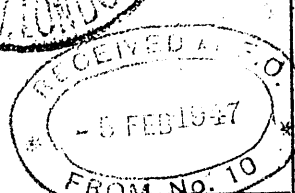
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NOT ALLOWED ADRETURN PALESTINE STOP ONBEHALF TUNISIAN  
PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST IDEA OF PARTITION ARAB  
PALESTINE STOPWE REJECT ALL SOLUTION ADPALESTINE  
PROBLEM BUT ONE HER UNITY ETINDEPENDANCE AS ARAB  
STATE = DR THAMER +

Rec. 31.1.47  
Send to F.O.  
Not acknowledged  
3/2 ✓ JMA  
31/1

Enquiry respecting this Telegram should be accompanied by this form. Mark Your Reply VIA IMPERIAL.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

**FO**

371

61765

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HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY: ELECTRA HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, W.C.2  
Telegraphic Address: EMPIREGRAM ESTRAND Telephone: TEMple Bar 1222



81

E

E 1022

47

1947

PALESTINE

1 FEB

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1022/46/31.

Kamery.

Washington

200/55/47.

25 Jan 1947

P. Feb 1947

Palestine Situation.

Amasser speeches made during 80th Congress by Congressman Bellar, who spoke in favour of a 'viable Jewish State' to be achieved through Partition. Also by Rep Javits (New York) who urged dispatch of special mission to Palestine to assist in supervising immigration and land settlement. Copy enclosed.

Last Paper.

1007

References.

(Minutes.)

N. American Rep.

Copy Sir D. Harris, C.O. with enclosure, asking him to return the latter.

H.B. 107/2

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

5) Sir D. Harris  
(asking for return of  
enc. etc.)  
Feb 18

Returned 27/2.

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

G.C.M. 2/2

23/6/48

Next Paper.

1023

32003 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO

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Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

9/16





Colonial Office  
Downing Street  
S.W.1.

49

Your ref E 1022/46/31 of 18.2.47.

Enclosure 15 Washington despatch  
Ref 200/55/47 dated 25.1.47 is  
returned as requested.

Middle East Dept  
27.2.47  
H3.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO

371

61765

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50

spoke in the Senate on the attitude of the British Government towards the Resistance Movement in Palestine. He quoted an A.P. despatch from Jerusalem of January 6th alleging that the British Government were about to launch a large-scale offensive against terrorism. He stated that a Foreign Office spokesman, when asked whether the State Department would be informed if the measures were put into effect, replied that there would be no occasion to do this - i.e. that it was none of America's business what the Mandatory did, in spite of the existence of a solemn treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect thereto. He urged that the British Government should realize that Americans were greatly concerned with any attempt to suppress civil liberties in Palestine and also (with reference to our protest about advertisements) that Americans should express their opinion on these matters freely and that they should lend their assistance to any cause which they thought just and right.

In a speech in the House on January 20th Rep. Javits (Rep. New York) urged the despatch of a special Mission to Palestine to assist in supervising immigration and land settlement. He is reported to share Celler's extreme views but his speech, of which a copy is enclosed, was a reasonably moderate account of his visit to Palestine.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*So*

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Reference:

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Social tension does not appear to be a major factor at this time between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine who, at the

67765

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It is very significant to note the progress which western ideas introduced by the Jews have already made among the Arabs in Palestine. For example, in the last 15 years, the Arab life expectancy has been raised from 37 to 48 years and the infant mortality has been reduced almost 50 percent—the Arab birth rate is extremely high.

The social tensions present in Palestine are now largely between the Jews and the British. These are based on the restraints on immigration and land purchase enforced by the British—though we should not forget that Britain is continuing to admit 1,500 refugees every month, incidentally, without causing any Arab revolution—and on the anomaly of colonial control applied to a highly civilized people. For example, the municipal activities of the city of Tel Aviv, a modern, all-Jewish city of 250,000, require the prior authorization of a British district commissioner. Tel Aviv has its own mayor and a very competent municipal council. The status of such a British district commissioner in the civil service hierarchy of a city like Tel Aviv in our country, would put him at about a department head level.

The terroristic acts in Palestine which have caused such grave tension between the British and the Jews must be condemned in the strongest terms, and have already been so condemned within and outside of Palestine by all who desire justice and the realization of legitimate Jewish aspirations there.

In an interview with the correspondents in Jerusalem, I emphasized my belief that the terroristic acts had done more to alienate public opinion in the United States from Jewish aspirations in Palestine than any event in years; that the Republican majority of this House would have little patience with terror as an instrument of policy and that it would be very damaging to the interests of the Jewish refugees in Europe. We must recognize that this terror which ends in political crime begins in political frustration, and I am convinced that a policy of justice in Palestine is the necessary moral basis for ending the terror.

On the political side, it is easy to be

The British say that restrictions against purchase by Jews of Arab land in Palestine are essential to protect the Arab against himself; yet land, if purchased in a free market under objective supervision, would make any Arab interested in selling rich enough to command his own estate in any other Arab country. Some argue that Britain's policy is dictated by a fear that the Arabs will turn to communism if aggrieved in a Palestinian settlement, but prosperity and education for the Arabs, both of which have been concomitants of Jewish settlement, are the greatest discouragers of communism. Arab sympathy for the Palestinian Arabs is said to be greatest in Iraq and Syria, the very points where Britain has the greatest stake in oil resources. It is said that British policy is dictated by fear of Arab retaliation against Britain's trade routes and oil resources. But fear of retaliation by the Arab world is unjustified if the settlement in Palestine be just to the Arabs—and there should be no design for other than a just settlement. For all the discussion of a Jewish Palestine, we must not forget that we are speaking only of a free state with a Jewish population which may be permitted to become equal to or greater than the Arab. No one has proposed to move out the Arabs or to treat them other than as equals, and any such proposal would, of course, be unthinkable. The Republican Party platform of 1944 makes this clear:

In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women, and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

There is yet another conference assembling in London tomorrow to deal with Britain's place in Palestine. Of one thing the world may be certain—the situation of the Jews in Europe and in Palestine will grow worse on all counts the longer a solution is deferred and tension remains at a peak. The London Conference will not be realistic if it fails to recognize that the essentiality is land settlement, admission of refugees from Europe into Palestine, and the lifting of land-sale restrictions. Political agitation is easily advertised as a technique for bringing about land settlement, but so far it has been retarding land settlement. Most Jews I talked with in Palestine feel that partition is probably the only practicable answer. But partition

The prestige of the United States is very high in Palestine. A plan by which the United States will join, through a special mission to Palestine for that purpose, in supervising increased immigration and land settlement, now, and the resumption of free land purchase is likely to ease the immediate political pressure considerably. As part of such a plan, in view of Arab interest, some financial and technical aid for Arab education should be considered as recommended by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in May 1946. Let us not suppose that new money is necessarily involved, for we are paying now for displaced-persons camps in the American zone to look after thousands who want to go to Palestine, without satisfying anyone.

In October 1945 our distinguished Speaker—among other Members—introduced House Joint Resolution 264 asking “that the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights,” which was followed, on December 19, 1945, by the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44. Taking those resolutions as excellent models, I urge that implementing legislation be passed at the very earliest convenience of the Congress.

Juridically, Britain is bound by a resolution adopted at the last session of the League of Nations in April 1946, providing that the Mandate continue to be administered until "other arrangements have been agreed between the United Nations and the Mandatory."

My own district which is about equally divided between Protestants, Catholics, and Jews indicated by a substantial majority a preference for a United Nations Trusteeship for Palestine with the United States as one of the trustees, in a survey of opinion by the Elmo Roper organization which I initiated to ascertain the district's views on major questions during last fall's campaign.

Any settlement on the Palestine issue would therefore ultimately come before the United Nations. Should the emphasis be placed now on a settlement which will open Palestine to renewed immigration and land settlement, consideration may well be given in parallel to an agreed partition or to a United Nations Trusteeship to see Palestine through its transitory phase before partition or independence—in such event the United States could consider acting as one of the trustees.

May I say, too, that we must not forget to savor the good we do? When Palestine was at peace in 1936, and refugees were

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Reference: **EO** 371 61765



## GREECE

Greece, despite its desperate situation, is still trying to operate with a complete-

Greece received no lease-lend aid from us though she was so great a factor in the defeat of the Axis. She has had \$25,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank to rehabilitate her roads and harbors, and \$45,000,000 to buy our Army surplus. For the 10 years before 1939, the Greek economy just about broke even and that is an important factor in calculating her credit standing. Greece

## CONCLUSION

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

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Reference: **EO 371** 61765



**S. 86. An act to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration**

9/95



82

E

E 1023 55

1947

PALESTINE

1 FEB

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E1023/46/31.

Lord Saverland  
WashingtonJan 30. 1947  
1 Feb. 1947

H.M.G.'s Policy towards Palestine.

Refers Washington 389. 9/1/47. Prof. Silver  
intermediaries state that a final decision  
of any proposal discussed in London, have  
to be rendered by Silver, he still regard it  
as important that Neuman should be  
invited to private talk with Mr. Bevan and  
Mr. Breck Jones.

Last Paper.

1022 (145)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

The American Embassy has informally  
suggested that we might flatter Dr. Silver  
by arranging for his emissary to see the  
two Secretaries of State.

<sup>altogether</sup>  
Apart from the unwisdom of appearing  
to favour the more extreme elements in the  
Jewish Agency, I can see no possible  
advantage to be derived from following up this  
suggestion.

H. Bealey 1/2

N. American Dept.

W. Fox 3/2

I fully agree.

W. Fox 3/2  
(signed) T. E. A. Randall

(Action  
completed.)

Index

PEM 11/2 23/6/48

Next Paper.

1036  
E 1044

For the Secretary of State to accord a  
special interview to Neuman in order to boost  
Rabbi Silver's personal ambitions in the Zionist  
Movement and to show that we are yielding to  
U.S. influence would, I believe, cause the most

THE F.O.P.

/unfavourable

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Reference: FO 371 61765

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Sir. ~~O. Sargent.~~

4th February, 1947.

I agree

88 Bauerfeldt

I agree with ~~the~~  
Hawes.  
I must deal with whole  
delegations and with  
State n. S. &

See 9/56 minute above.

11-13

En P.P. Minute by Lef S.

74.13. 14 1  
2

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Reference: **EO 371** **61765**



Mr. Bagley (S. Xpt) <sup>pw.</sup>  
our S/S's <sup>unink.</sup> 57  
JH.

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel  
No. 616.

January 30th, 1947.

D. 11.19 p.m. January 30th, 1947.

R. 4.30 a.m. January 31st, 1947.

JJJ

My telegram No. 389, Dr. Silver and the  
Palestine talks.

One of Silver's intermediaries tells us that  
as the final decision of the Zionists on any  
proposals discussed in London will, in view of his  
dominating position, have to be endorsed by Silver,  
he (Silver) still regards it as important that  
Neumann, his personal Deputy in London, should be  
invited to a private talk with you and Mr. Creech  
Jones. Silver was so impressed by his own personal  
conversations with you that he feels that a private  
talk of this sort would do a great deal of good at  
this particular moment. As this message is obviously  
intended for passing on to London, we thought we  
should report it to you for what it may be worth.

no  
SRB

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Reference: **FO** 371 61765

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E 1023

Cypher/OTP

1 FEB

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel  
No. 616.

D. 11.19 p.m. January 30th, 1947.

January 30th, 1947.

R. 4.30 a.m. January 31st, 1947.

JJJ

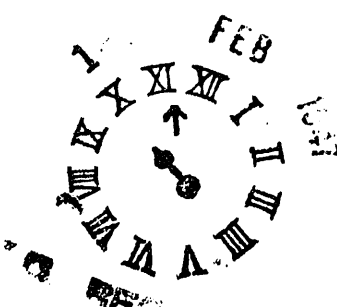
My telegram No. 389, Dr. Silver and the  
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E 1044

Cypher/OTP

3 FEB

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO HIGH COMMISSIONER

JERUSALEM

Lord Inverchapel. D. 1.10 p.m. 1st February 1947  
No. 12

1st February 1947. R. 5.30 p.m. 1st February 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 657.

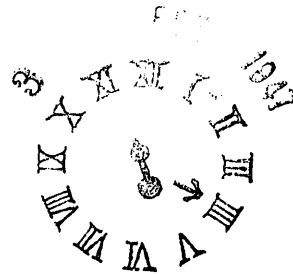
IMPORTANT YYYYYY

Your telegram No. 16.

Dov Gruner.

It is reported in today's New York Times that Gruner has withdrawn application to appeal to the Privy Council. His sister, Mrs. Friedman, has telephoned to ask whether she may fly to Palestine in an endeavour to persuade him finally to agree to make the appeal and whether his execution, if it is decided upon, may be delayed until she has had a chance to make this attempt.

2. Although I know that you will keep us informed about developments, I thought it right to pass on this request to you and should be glad to know, should the press report be true, whether a visa may be granted to Mrs. Friedman for this purpose.



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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: **FO** 371 61765

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INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

1044:46 31

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)  
TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 2nd February, 1947.  
R. 2nd " " 18.20 hrs.

IMMEDIATE  
No. 226 Secret and Personal.

Addressed to Ambassador Washington No. 17.  
Repeated to S. of S.

Your telegram No. 12.

Gruner.

It is true that Gruner has withdrawn his application for special leave to appeal, but this has not been officially announced and it is of the utmost importance for security reasons that it should not be officially confirmed at the present. I should be glad if you would say nothing on this point if you are asked.

2. I consider that Mrs. Friedman should be informed simply that visa for Palestine may be granted, but that no undertaking whatever is given or implied that respite would extend until her arrival.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. C.W. Baxter.

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Reference:					
FO 371 61765					

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E 1045

3 FEB

62

## PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

E1045/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Zib Gordon.  
C. M. M. A.

Dated

Received

in Registry

25

2 Feb 1947

3 Feb 1947

Evacuation of Britons from Palestine.  
 Transjordan Govt have informed Palestinian  
 Admin that King Abdullah is most anxious  
 to assist British women and children. He has  
 put Arab Legion camp at NHAN and  
 former hospital at ARHAN at their disposal  
 and offered more accommodation if necessary.

Last Paper.

1044

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of)

1. Trofferd Smith

B.O.

Feb 10.

(Action  
completed.)

Index.)

E. M. M.

23/6/48

Next Paper.

E1073

P.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371 61765

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E 1045

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[Code]

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Gordon. D. 3.40 p.m. 2nd February, 1947.  
No. 25.

R. 5.40 p.m. 2nd February, 1947.  
2nd February, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem No.4 Saving.

IMPORTANT.

Transjordan Government have informed Palestinian Administration that King Abdullah is most anxious to give every possible assistance in connexion with problems of British women and children. He has put Arab Legion Camp at Maan and the former hospital at Akaba at their disposal and offered to requisition buildings elsewhere in the country if required. I have expressed suitable acknowledgement and Palestinian Government have sent senior official who is investigating on the spot possibility of the offer.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

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Reference:

FO 371 61765

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1947

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PALESTINE

E 1081 64

4 FEB

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1081/46/31

Lord Gomerghol

Washington

694

3 Feb 1947

4 Feb 1947

Appeal by DOV GRUNER.  
 Informing Mr. Friedman, has decided that  
 she will fly out if she can obtain rapid  
 air transport. She is now enquiring  
 it seems she may be able to get a direct  
 passage on T.W. aircraft leaving U.S. Feb 6.  
 She is U.S. citizen and now obtaining pass-  
 port. Has authorized P.C.O. in New York  
 to grant visa.

Last Paper.

1073

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/6.0.

Jh. 7

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

ESM 19/2

23/6/48

Next Paper.

E1083

END P.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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Reference: **FO** 371 61765



Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM WASHINGTON TO JERUSALEM

Lord Inverchapel.  
No. 15

D. 8.21 p.m. 3rd February, 1947

3rd February, 1947. R. 12.35 a.m. 4th February, 1947

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 694

.....  
IMPORTANT

SECRET

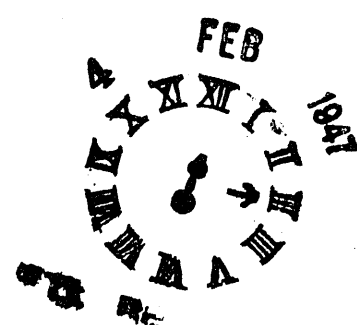
E 1081

4 FEB

Your telegram No. 17. Dov Gruner.

Mrs. Friedman was given gist of your second paragraph. She has finally decided that she will fly out if she can obtain rapid air transport into which she is now enquiring. It seems she may be able to get a direct passage on T.W.A. aircraft leaving United States on February 6th.

2. She is a United States citizen and is now obtaining a passport. In accordance with your telegram I have authorised the Passport Control Officer in New York to grant visa.



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Reference: **FO 371** 61765

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1947

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PALESTINE

E 1083 66

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1083/46/31

Lord Rutherford

Washington

698

3 Feb 1947

14 Feb 1947

Last Paper.

1081

References

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

Dr.

Next Paper.

E 1089

## Palestine Situation.

Informal American Press are making much of the present Palestine Situation. General line is that events are rapidly moving to a climax and emphasis is laid on measures which Palestine Admins are widely reported to be about to take in order to control terrorism. If Graves is executed, fact is expected to contribute considerably to tension, asks for earlier information re developments.

(Minutes.)

Paragraph 2, second sentence, may be answered by Jerusalem. But I have asked C.O. for a draft.

N. American 7/2  
R. American 7/2

The C.O. draft was received today and despatched.

WMM 7/2

R. Farman  
7/2

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Reference:

FO

371

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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

Lord Inverchapel. D. 8.41 p.m. 3rd February 1947  
No. 696.  
 3rd February 1947. R. 1.50 a.m. 4th February 1947  
 Repeated to Jerusalem.

IMPORTANT  
SECRET  
LIGHT

YWYZ

E 1083

I think you should know that over last week Palestine came back into the news here and that most papers are devoting considerable amount of space to developments. New York Times, for example, in its weekly summary of world news, led off with Palestine and carried a separate article on the subject. General line is that events are rapidly moving to a climax and emphasis is laid on measures which the Palestine Administration are widely reported to be about to take in order to control terrorism. Order for evacuation of non-essential British subjects is the main reason for this belief. Wider powers are said to have been granted the High Commissioner and the general opinion, confirmed by rather pessimistic reports on the London talks, is that the outlook has darkened considerably. Both the Jews and the Arabs are said to be in a state of confusion and imbued with a sense of hopelessness over the inexorable march of events. The Gruner case which continues to arouse wide interest, plays its part in all this. If his execution should take place it is expected to contribute considerably to the tension.

2. I know that you will keep me informed of developments in London. But I should also be grateful for early information about any steps which may be contemplated in Palestine and for guidance about how these should be presented. We are likely to come under fire again here and I should like to be prepared in advance.



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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

D: 8.41 p.m. 3rd February, 1947.

R: 1.50 a.m. 4th February, 1947.

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~~SECRET~~

LIGHT

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FO 371 61765



said to be in a state of confusion and imbued with a sense of hopelessness over the inexorable march of events. The Gruner case which continues to arouse wide interest, plays its part in all this. If his execution should take place it is expected to contribute considerably to the tension.

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E 1083 70

1947

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1089/46/31

A butgem

1 Feb 1947  
5 Feb 1947

Memorandum on Palestine, Anti Jewish.

Various.

Last Paper.

1083

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

G. Blaney  
N. Jan  
✓ Mar. 27(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

E 1136

32003 F.O.P.

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1-2) HB. 4/2 3) HB. 11/3

4-5) HB. 5/3

6) N. American Dep. HB. 6/3

7) HB. 10/3

8-15) HB. 17/3  
N. American Dep. (9-15)

HB. 17/3 Copy



71

Copy of No. 6 report to Washington 1

Chadman  
2013

H.B. 291  
3

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Reference: **FO** 371 61765

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10 8 46 46 72  
 "Foreign" Secretary P.S.  
 The greasy commercial Jews are how - Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> 47  
 only can they turn 2  
 out 10, The Shick has to eat  
 we feel very strongly about the 100;  
 Jews at Palestine because our sons  
 & grandsons are serving + Father is buried there  
 Hitler set his heart on a "Greater  
 Germany" but he didn't get it. Why?  
 because he turned out people for  
 his own to come in + murder + steal and  
 trample on their territory. It is no  
 use for Jews saying they have set  
 their hearts, for it is not God's plan.

How many are in  
 Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> 47  
 for foreign + embassy + consular

How St/ E

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371 61765

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3-2-47  
 82<sup>A</sup> Turner Rd.  
 Wood Street 74  
 Walthamstow,  
 London E.17,  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb 1947.

Sir,

Having served, like thousands  
 more Ex Servicemen have done in the  
 middle East and North Africa etc, etc,  
 I come to the conclusion that there is  
 only way to tackle this Palestine Bogg.  
 Like many other men over there, I have  
 studied the political aspects as to  
 how the exploited Arabs are treated  
 by the French and mostly Jews and  
 the only salvation is to clear out  
 and let the Arabs rightly see  
 these parasites who badly treat  
 and exploit them. No, I am not  
 a Fascist, as I have ALWAYS Voted  
 Labour and that extends over 21  
 years, but the Jews always have

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① ② Menace on God's Earth and  
 always will be, because THEY  
 will not work HARD and in fact  
 do not intend to work whilst other  
 Races and Nationalities are exploited  
 by them, and that also I know includes  
 British Imperialists and Capitalist  
 banks of other nations. Until the  
 Japs pull their full weight and  
 work fair, and work fair men  
 with them and other dominions  
 then can we expect Sweet Harmony. In  
 that event (which is unlikely?) Meaning  
 the Japs do not intend to work hard  
 then can <sup>we</sup> we expect Bloodshed.  
 Every Ex-Serviceman who has worked  
 with Arabs and I have, with MANY  
 of them in R.A.S.C. Lapote, know  
 their faults and failings, but we  
 prefer them to a scheming crafty  
 lazy good for nothing Yid.

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76

Also this soft Soap propaganda  
 by Jews will not fool or stampede  
 all our Ex-Soldiers, who know all  
 the low down capers and filthy tricks  
 of World Wide Jewry. Let us not  
 be tampered with from administering  
 punishment for crimes committed  
 this last 12 months in Palestine.  
 I am speaking of Jewish Pressure  
 in this Government and in the whole  
 County and World as a whole. We  
 British commit a crime and are  
 too harshly punished for it, whilst  
 Jewish Blackmail, Robbery,  
 Corruption, Black Market Rackets  
 are allowed to go on. Clear out  
 all these Jews (and 100 per cent is a  
 true figure too) of their own  
 nationality who could act against  
 Terrorism. But will not. Blood is  
 thicker than Water. But we British

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are still shot at Spit at, 77  
 thrown up by 70 mm. and our  
 whole Racial Prestige is at  
 a Rock Bottom. Why? Jewish  
 interference is the whole answer  
 from taking drastic action. Let  
~~our~~ <sup>our</sup> men out in Palestine together  
 with The Arabs Have A Grand  
 Slam to clear out Parasite Jews  
 who always want to Boss and  
 exploit The Arabs. Until the  
 Jews can pull their fairweight  
 in this world and I mean  
 Work Hard (Manual Work) as  
 well too, then can we expect a  
 fit place to live in. I also  
 think that pressure mostly is  
 coming from The American Jew  
 Source. Same applies in Egypt, let  
 the Egyptians <sup>ARAB</sup> and make their own  
 Country. I am Sir.  
 one of the millions, F. M. Ellis

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Phone 2689

"Our Question is not who is at fault, but What is at fault"—Herschfeld.

**A. H. Abbasi** B.Sc., B.E., M.R.A.S.

**Consultant Psychologist and Psychoanalyst,**  
(Industrial and Social)

18 Roundale Street,

P.O. Box 926 Penualton,

Christchurch, Auckland, C.I., N.Z. February 7, 47.

Dear Sir,

Excuse me please for the encroachment on your precious time, but the matter I desire to bring to your notice and discuss is equally important and hope you will excuse my intrusion.

Since the commencement of Palestine disturbances I had been studying the whole development from a very close angle, but now my patience is almost altogether exhausted. I cannot bear any more the insult and humiliation hurled on the British race and Empire by a band of ungrateful ruffians who had been hiding their skins the other day. I have seen the incendiarism carried out by these people; kidnapping of British officers, civil and military, and their flogging; treacherous attacks on British personae; bombing the buildings and mining of the roads. All this simply for one reason, leniency of the Government.

Now the times and situation have changed altogether, with no hopes for an amicable settlement of the problem. These Jews have already been given a long enough rope, which must be curtailed now. They have deliberately flouted the British Authority, and rejected the proposals to help bringing out of terrorism. The other alternative is left to deal and control the situation. I am sure that the British Government will take the necessary steps.

I have also experienced in numerous situations like that. I worked under General Dyer in India--which on leave from Mesopotamia--in Amritsar in 1919 to carry martial law to its fullest; I took an active hand in quelling the disturbances in Kufi, Mosul, Amman and Hilla in the 1931 disturbances in Mesopotamia; finally, in 1930-33 I again took an active hand in suppressing terrorism in Bengal when the very life of British personae--official and private--was endangered. With this experience of meeting situations like the present, I would like to know if you can arrange my flight from New Zealand to Palestine to help you suppress this menace to British sovereignty, and can assure you that within a few weeks all the wanted terrorists you will have in your hands and the situation eased, otherwise, as I know, if the Arabs took a similar stand the situation will become more difficult, rather impossible to control.

I can assure you that if, by brushing aside every promise, oath and protestation, the situation is handled with a vigorous hand at this juncture the prestige of the British nation will remain intact, otherwise the danger lying underneath will only undermine it irretrievably. It is the height of folly to trust a Jew and a Hindu, one cannot fathom the depths of their mind. Therefore, the only alternative left is to meet force with force with a strong fist to master the situation.

I hope that my offer will meet your kind approval, and if approved, early measures for my passage may please be taken, for which

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2.

act of kindness I thank you heartily in anticipation.

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Sincerely yours,

The Hon'ble Mr. Ernest Bevin,  
Secretary Foreign Affairs.

A. H. Abbasi

P.S.

The object for which I have made the offer of my services is neither prejudicial, nor an exaggeration of facts, or a blaff of a neurotic clubber. Being a Psychologist and having lived both among the Jews and the Hindus for many years and various parts of the world, I have a thorough knowledge of the treacherous make up of the respective minds. Should a European come and tell me that he has found a really honest and disinterested friend either among the Jews or the Hindus, - would, while pitying his simplicity of mind and excess of confidence, will pronounce his speediest downfall and ruination at the hands of his deceitful "friends." They are a people who would bite the same hand that is given to them. None could be a better friend of the Jews and the Hindus than Britain, but now she has been paid back by these two peoples, is only a lesson to be learnt.

I hope that my this humble offer will meet your kind approval and early steps taken for my flight from New Zealand to Palestine to stamp out terrorism and quell the disturbance by rounding up the miscreants before the situation gets worse. It is no time to seek conferences and try to placate the implacable, but a time for a stern and vigorous action to meet the situation.

Hoping to hear soon favourably. Thanks.

A. H. Abbasi

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963 Washington Ave. Bronx  
N.Y. Feb. 4, 1942 315  
Dear Sir: 1089146

While you and your fellow men  
work desperately to rebuild war-torn  
Europe - a group of fanatics calling  
themselves the "Palestine Raiders" are  
modeled on the lines of their idols,  
Hitler and Goebbels, working to break  
the ties between the United States and  
Britain.

Yesterday they were told by Kings  
County Judge Samuel Liebman that boycott  
all British and Christian firms. The  
idea is to blackjack you into doing  
Palestine as they want.

Public opinion is aroused over this  
and if enough pressure is brought  
to bear Liebman will be forced to  
take back his order. You yourselves will  
face a merciless boycott which will  
have the same effect.

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II

81

Perhaps you remember the case of Vincent  
 Coll called "The Mad Dog" & "Hilla Coll." About  
 1934 he murdered a man's cold blood,  
 time Libmanitz, a lawyer with a winning  
 reputation for being able to manipulate &  
 jing appealed the case and all emerged  
 free, to go out and kill two infants in  
 what the papers called "The Harlem Baby  
 massacre". Coll was killed by another  
 gangster who became a famous figure.  
 Libmanitz, while the troops were abroad  
 was made a judge. His fitness is very  
 doubtful.

If you are to succeed in rebuilding the  
 world you must stamp out  
 all the worst instances in Palestine with  
 run and bayonet, boycott the Jew all  
 over the world and ask for the removal  
 of a man who pleads tolerance and  
 cross persecution, yet punishes himself & others  
 and is intolerant.

Sincerely yours  
 Peter J. Smith

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Brief of the foregoing has been  
 sent to Mr. Atlee, Mr. Churchill, and  
 several papers including the Chronicle  
 Mail, Manchester Guardian and many  
 private citizens in England.

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1089 46 31

God would have you be firm and carry out the death sentences on the Jews of Palestine they have shed the blood of these brave sons of Britain, wilfully and boast of it and the divine law says "he that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed"; but you are letting them go free and that blood of the slain Britons shall be upon you and you will have to expiate it and this terrorist move coming to Britain is for that very purpose and even if you escape them still that blood is on you as you are those responsible for allowing the perpetrating of atrocities

Divine judgment of the severest kind has been passed on the Jews and those helping them partake of it I wrote to Pres. Truman warning him of what would happen, for his favouring them; whether reading my letters or not he lost his gift of sound judgment and seemed smitten with such a degree of confusion as to make statements approving Wallace's hot pro-soviet policy with its consequent ill results; then the US people turned against him and he lost the election. Churchill was also warned that the blood of those R.A.F. lost in the needless raids on Germany would be on his head and that the devastation of Germany would be caused greatly and that he would be downed and out; he took no notice.

The strictest measures should be used on terrorists; besides capital punishment on the guilty a law should be passed that suspected persons should be arrested and kept in custody ad libitum.; those arriving from the East or anywhere else should be kept in custody, even their immigration and outward attitude at arrest should be a sign of complicity and they should be detained. The 40 Jewish MPs who stood up in protest at the arrest of Jewish leaders a fortnight before the last recess should be expelled from their posts as such.

22 Cumberland Park  
Aston W. 3.

Charles J. Simmons

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82<sup>A</sup> Turner Rd E  
Wood St 84  
W<sup>3</sup> Stn. E. 17.

E1089 46 31 London, 26/2/47.

25 (2) (M)

INDEXED

Sir, When will someone tell us  
The Truth about Palestine. Just a  
few words meet the whole Subject and  
answer. It's just this: When The  
Jews pull their fair share of HARD  
WORK on This Earth then can The  
peoples of The World expect Peace.  
Of course, The Arabs don't want The  
Jews. nobody, only this overriden  
Country wants them because of the  
obvious reason. Parasite on the Christian

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Races and other denominations without<sup>85</sup>  
Hard Work and one does not have to be  
an Anti-Semitic to see the whole  
lousy business in its true perspective.  
The whole Race of Jewry are all in  
the same boat. They all want to dominate  
over other peoples and like thousands  
more of Ex Servicemen, I have seen quite a  
lot of it whilst Over in The Middle East  
and in North Africa. Until The Jews  
are willing to pull their Full Weight  
of Hard Work and take their fair share  
of rebuffs with other Races THEN  
Peace will prevail. Of these THEY will  
not pursue and want others to Work  
while they plunder etc etc. I am Ser.  
(One of The Millions) F.C. Mills

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*Mission to Israel in  
Palestine and U. S. A.*

REV. F. M. ROYALL, B. LIT. D. D. F. R. G. S. and  
MRS. MARY S. ROYALL, INC. HEADQUARTERS  
R. 5 Maranatha. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

Honorable Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary,  
10 Downing Street,  
London, England.

Honorable Sir:-

Enclosed a clipping from a local paper  
shows that you were right and thousands of Americans know it too.

It would be a great disaster to send a hundred thousand Jews  
to Palestine. It is not the business of other people, but the  
British Empire has Palestine, and no one else has any right  
to say what should be done. Of course what was said was a  
political move, and would cause trouble.

The Jews policy is to drive out the Arab and set up a land  
of their own, which they have no right to do. God never promised  
the land to the Jews, but to Israel and Britain is part of Israel.  
Britain has given the Jews a home and as they promised.

I could say much more but what you said was correct.

Very respectfully,

F. M. Royall

*F. M. Royall*

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1089 46 21

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THE GREENVILLE NEWS, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1947

ket prices.

BEVIN'S PALESTINE "ALIBI"

The effort of Britain's Foreign Minister Bevin to put the blame on American "politics" for the British failure to solve the Palestine problem has very naturally brought a sharp retort on this side of the Atlantic.

Despite the White House rejoinder, a lot of Americans will probably agree with Mr. Bevin that the Truman statement during the last campaign season in behalf of immediate entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine was something of a "political" utterance. But to what extent that messed up the British efforts for a solution of the Palestine problem is another question. For it clearly appears that the British government was up against something closely approaching an impossibility.

So we shouldn't be too hard on Mr. Bevin for his attempt to put the blame on American "politics." Undoubtedly he needs a good "alibi" and this one may go over pretty well with the British who are accustomed to view American politics with some perplexity and bewilderment.

Mr. Bevin's statements, however, seem to be leading up to justification of the British move to throw the whole proposition into the lap of the United Nations where the United States would be obliged to assume a greater burden of responsibility along with our advice. And Americans, we dare say, will have to admit that we have been pretty free with our advice and that we can't complain if we are asked to accept some real obligations toward carrying out the policies which we espouse in Palestine.

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To . . . 1089 46 21 *act. Sec* *E* 23  
 Sunnyfield  
 DOWICK . Mar 2

Joseph Secretary.

Dear Sir.

Pardon my writing to you to express my and millions of Englishmen thanks for at long last and overdue the proclamation of peace now in Palestine. I consider that our boys out there have been subjected to a blooded murder too long, and only being allowed to act on the defensive.

Now we know where we stand, and only offensive action can teach these ungrateful villain who shot by one to the thousands of British dead who gave their lives to protect Jew from Hitlerism. Only mad dogs bite the hand of those who feed them, and mad dogs are best shot on sight, irrespective of the opinion of other continents. Salute from an old Soldier, & millions of British  
 Yours truly, H. Marshall.

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The Prime Minister 3/4/47 E 29  
England. Philadelphia Pa

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E1089 46 21

Dear Sir:

When so many of us here in America read the shocking news of so many people, British officers and British Tommies being blown up in Palestine by the Jews, we didn't know what our Government would do or say about it. But as you know our own Jew ridden Nation and Government didn't say anything or do anything. Jew have crept into all parts of our Nation and in high positions at the Government because of our own weak President. They print this shocking news of unfortunate British soldiers being murdered and if you read between the lines you see the Jew Owners of these news papers gloating over it. As you know 60% per cent of our papers are owned by the

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Jews. What I can't understand is how our <sup>2</sup> representatives can go the distance and keep silent on this outrageous <sup>90</sup> unfortunate news of murder. From now on when President Truman speaks of the Jew question in Palestine — and I believe he made the trip to Mexico seeking aid from the Mexican Government on behalf of the Jew's — please remember he — the President does not speak for any of the American people. He speaks only for the American Jew-banking <sup>clique</sup> ~~clique~~. Thousands and thousands of us deplore this terrible outrage on the British soldier. If you would do the right thing you would drive out of Palestine and the British Empire all the Jews. Chase them out of Palestine give it over to the Arabs and pay no attention to this Jew ridden Government in the United States

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You ought to know that this Jew  
Barney Baruch the Banker is the 91  
Jew President of the United States.  
If you can remember the statement he  
made when President Roosevelt died.  
Here what he said. he was in Germany at  
the time. "When I return to the U.S. I intend  
to hold a whip's hand over those people  
who are against us. They will never have  
another chance." I think he said something  
like that. Look it up. *John Brennan*  
1310 So. Laurence St. Phila Pa

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Feb, 27-1947

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When President Truman called on congress to appropriate millions of tax payers money to help the Jewish cause,



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the president was truckling and-like our cheap political parasites-catering to the New York Jew vote. Also their sinister power of propaganda through their monopoly of the movie picture productions and control of all Theatres in this nation. His defeat is certain.

The rich Jews of this nation are financing the murderous underground gangsters operating in Palastine, and it's high time England took off her soft gloves and exterminate these trouble makers who are using every deadly wepon to murder Englishmen in every ruthles manner.

There is nothing in common between the Jew and the Gentile-either in race or religion. They betrayed and killed Christ and the only use they have for the gentile race is to exploit them. They are a filthy obnoxious brazen race of the Vulture type. And like the Japs-tricky. If ever convicted of any of their sinister crimes, they conveniently take sick and call on the Judge to send them to the hospital where they can get special prefered consideration above all others. That's the tricky Jew. Outsmart the easy going gentile one way or another.

It's a shameful reflection on the English goverment to let the Jews of palastine to defy the goverment as long as they have. The rest of the world will think England has become a race of weaklings if you continue to let these Jews get away with murder. Time to get tough with them before they dominate England, as they already dominate our politicians in America.

Our country is top heavy with political parasites in every City, State and trampling over oneanother in Washington-doing nothing for a soft salary and what they can graft on the side- Graft a soft word for theft.

What our nation needs is more Statesmen of integrity and less politicians, subservient to special selfish interests.

Radical wrongs require radical action before it's to late.

Yours sincerely for better-  
goverment that REALLY represent  
the people at large,

J. MacDonald

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Hon. Ernest Bevin  
Foreign Minister,  
London, England.

Please have copies made of the letter inclosed-or any part you may wish to use- and mail copies to the following U.S. Senators who I sincerely believe are real Statesmen of integrity-not serving special privelege tycons.

Senator Wm' Langer of North Dakota.

Senator Robert LaFollett of Wisconsin

Hon. Lambert Fairchild Chairman National Committee for Republican Integrity, Washington, D.C.

Senators Vandenburg and Taft of Mich. and Ohio.

These men are sincerely fighting to enforce the U.S. Anti-trust law to bring the millionaire Jews to justice-who have so far-defied the government to enforce this law.

If this law is not enforced, the Jews will dominate the goverment and wreck it on the rocks of their greed.

President Truman has bowed down to the "golden calf" of the Jews by protecting them in their sinister exploitation of the gentile race and has thereby alineated and lost all possible chance of ever being elected by the gentile race of America.

The President does not represent the people of America when he tries to tell England what to do with the Jews.

When President Truman called on Congress to tax the people for more millions of dollars ~~for~~ in behalf of the Jews and advocated bringing them into America, he proved to be just a cheap politican truckling like a sycophant to the rich Jews of New York and the votes they control by their sinister monopoly of picture propaganda and a paid Press.

This country already is over burdened with to many Jews as well as political parasites. It is now top heavy with non producers drawing soft salaries and grafting on the side.

Sincerely yours,  
for better government,  
more real Statesmen and less  
political parasites.

J. MacDonald

P.S. Take a lesson from the Bees and get rid of the Drones in the human beehive likewise.

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2/12/22

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2) Jan 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~  
letter  
addressed to *Mr. Kevin*

by Mr. Loretto M. Falsen  
of Connecticut

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,  
Eastern Department.

243.241  
3

Pharmacy. as soon

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OUT FILE

96

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

27th March, 1947.

(E.1089/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed  
to Mr. Bevin by Mr. Loretto M. Falsey of  
Connecticut.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment  
if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.

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England

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70 ALSTON AVENUE  
NEW HAVEN 2, CONNECTICUT

your courage, sir, for it in-  
deed must be of the very  
first order, to face this.

I took personal joy  
in your remarks for I am  
a Christian and as you  
know this is a holy rea-  
son for me. And now that  
we are all supposed to  
love one another in a gen-  
uine manner, I see no rea-  
son why Christians should  
be eternally retreating be-  
fore some claim by Jews  
that they and they only  
are entitled to Palestine.  
I do not follow this logic  
and I think the time has  
passed when obscure reasons

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Now I am just a woman  
and need not be diplomat-  
ic, so I'll state flatly I  
think they have 'gall'. All  
these centuries the Christian  
and Muslim etc. world has  
been ruled by the Tur Com.

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70 ALSTON AVENUE  
NEW HAVEN 2, CONNECTICUT

mandments, we permitted  
this, thereby honoring their  
Prophet, Moses. It hasn't  
been easy but we let his  
edicts rule all our conduct.

Perhaps that is one rea-  
son why they have such con-  
tempt for us. Perhaps if  
there was a new concept  
of human relations - say "Love  
thy fellow-man under one  
God," we could help them to  
health again.

A more practical ele-  
ment in this is that  
5000 have applied to them.  
Mayhew to come back  
from Jerusalem. One could  
hope this might be an es-

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70 ALSTON AVENUE  
NEW HAVEN 2, CONNECTICUT

lightening factor in the situation, but we know it won't be. To them anything is better than work. Shutting back and forth in boats is much more pleasant than rolling up one's sleeve and toiling as poor Christians have to do.

That is what hurts me - the different standard work for us - and theorizing and law-making and forecasting for them.

May something wonderful happen to you and very soon. Your servant in -

Southern M. Falsey

(Mrs Wm. F.)

Falsey

Feb 27, 1947

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E

E 1136

1947

PALESTINE

102

Registry  
Number

E 1136/41/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr Gordon  
Amman

Dated

35

Received

in Register

15 Feb 1947

6 Feb 1947

British evacuees from Palestine.

Refers Amman at 25 Feb 2 (E 1045/46/31)  
 Palestine Govt inform they have decided not  
 to make use of Jordanians off of camp  
 at WILHAN and AMMAN for British evacuees  
 from Palestine. A few families have however  
 come over and are staying with friends  
 at Amman.

Last Paper.

1089

(Minutes.)

Mr. Gault ✓ Amman  
 born/c.o.

413.

7/12

References.

See attached note by Mr Howel

Tel: to Amman

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4/1 Trooper Smith

C.O.

Feb 10.

Tel Amman

62.

Feb 11.

8/1 G.O.

4/1  
 mar

(Action  
completed.)

G.M. 11/2

(Index.)

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Next Paper.

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Mr. Baxter

Minutes.

b3

Dr. Fawzi Bey Mulki took me aside at the Saudi Arabian luncheon today and suggested to me that it would be a very good thing if the Secretary of State could send a message to King Abdullah of Transjordan thanking him for his offer to place accommodation in Transjordan at the disposal of the British evacuees from Palestine. Dr. Mulki then went on to hint that it would be desirable in any such message to express our appreciation of the efforts which Dr. Mulki had been making in the Conference here to prevent the Arab States from setting up a united front against us over the Palestine question. He went on to elaborate how much he was impressed by the necessity for the maintenance of British friendship with the Arab States and the great part which he was playing in this matter.

We shall no doubt be sending a message to King Abdullah expressing our appreciation of the offer of hospitality to British evacuees but I doubt the advisability of encouraging Dr. Mulki's efforts to boost his own position in the way which he states.

R. G.

3rd February, 1947.

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1	1	1	1	1	1

Reference:

FO

371

61765

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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM AMMAN TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Repeated to Jerusalem Saving No. 8.

0 0 0 0

My telegram No. 25 February 2nd.

British evacuees from Palestine.

Palestine Government now inform me they have decided not (repeat not) to make use of Transjordan's offer of camp at Maan and Akaba for British evacuees from Palestine.

2. A few families have however come over and are staying with friends living in Amman and neighbourhood.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2

Reference: **FO 371** 61765

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Registry  
No. E 1136/46/31

OUT FILE

105

Despatched

M.

Draft to  
Minister  
Amman  
Telegram.

no: 62

Feb 14

cypher

Deptal No 1

Coly C.O.

Repeat  
Jerusalem  
no:

Coly/C.O.

C.O. comm.

MM 13/2

Yam tets: nos: 25 and 35  
[of February 2<sup>nd</sup> and February 5<sup>th</sup>:  
King Abdullah's offer to house British  
civilians from Palestine in Transjordan].

Please convey to King Abdullah  
grateful thanks of HM Govt for  
his kind offer of assistance in  
connexion with evacuation of  
women and children from  
Palestine. This offer was been  
greatly appreciated ~~even~~ though it  
has not been found possible to  
take advantage of it.

R.S.U.  
13.2

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference

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105

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

No. 62.

D.

Repeated to Jerusalem. No.

777

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1			2	

Reference: **FO** 371/61765

FOR INFORMATION OF THE POSTAL RECORD OFFICE, CONVICTION



90

E

E 1174

107

1947

PALESTINE

6 FEB

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1174/46/31

J. Addis

to J. Henniker

30 Jan 1947

6 Feb 1947

14.11.45 Palestine Policy

Inform P.M. has seen W. Lonsdale 5-70  
and 5-71 (E 947/46/9) and has noted U.S.  
Govt's present attitude to Palestine question  
suggests letting opposition leaders see  
these tele. to dispel any illusions they  
might have about the possibility of  
anything useful coming from the  
American side.

Last Paper.

1136

References.

In P.P. J. Henniker to J. Addis 1/2

H.B. 17/2

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Sir O. Sargent.

Parliamentary U/S. of State

C.M.M.  
11/2R.G.  
11/2

W.M. 11/2

R.V. Howe.  
12.2

Has there been more  
been shown to the opposition  
leaders?

O.B. 12/2

(Action  
completed)

(Index.)

1/25/47  
23/6/48

Next Paper.

E 1192

32003 F.O.P

The Private Secretaries at No 10 tell  
me that they understand the P.M. showed the tele. to  
Mr Churchill, but to no one else 5th 13/2  
Sir O. Sargent

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Reference:

FO

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61765

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1 2 3 4 5 6

*Reference:*

EO 371 / 61765

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61765

John Addis, Esq.,  
10, Downing Street.



91

E

1947

PALESTINE

E 1192

110

7 FEB

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E1192/41/31

Chancery

Washington

200/71/41

29 Jan 1947

7 Feb 1947

Political Situation.

Developments affecting recognition of Jordan talk  
were well featured in last week's newspapers, and  
general welcome was extended to arriving to  
terrorists saved by National Council of Laboring  
Teams. Report by Jan 24 by E. P. G. ad New York  
Times and Frederick Kuhn - P.M. of chief  
division in British Cabinet re while P.M.  
was opposed to partition of British Isles and  
was opposing same.

Last Paper.

1174

References.

(Minutes.)

Copy C.O.

N. American Dept.

H. Beeley 81  
12

Para: 6 is encouraging, although  
M. Celler is a menace we can do without.  
I should doubt that even his enthusiasm  
for Zionism would move Congress  
from its general opposition to increased  
immigration.

Handwritten signature  
F. A. H. H. H. 14/2

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

C.O.

Feb. 11

(Action  
completed.)

(Index)

J. C. M. 18/2

23/6/48

Next Paper.

E 1198

32003 F.O.P.

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: **FO** 371/61765

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E 1132

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

29th January 1947

Ref: 200/71/47

Dear Department,

In so far as public interest in Palestine was concerned, developments affecting the resumption of the London talks were well featured in last week's newspapers and a general welcome was extended to the warning to terrorists issued by the National Council of Palestine Jews. But there is little speculation as yet on the outcome of these negotiations.

2. A slight feeling of optimism has been discernible owing to rumours that the British Government are now seriously considering partition. This optimism was reflected in Jewish Agency circles in Washington. A corresponding pessimism enveloped the Arab Office, although it continues to assert that the British Government will come round to the Arab point of view in the end. Reports on 24th January from Charles Egan in the New York Times and from Frederick Kuh in P.M. spoke of divisions in the British Cabinet. It was suggested that, while the Secretary of State was opposed to partition, Mr. Creech-Jones was sponsoring the partition plan recommended by the Peel Report, with the addition of the Negev to the Jewish portion. According to these reports the Colonial Secretary was supported by Mr. Dalton, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevan, while the Prime Minister was still reserving his position.

3. In a syndicated article on 17th January Dorothy Thomson expressed strong regret that the Zionists at the Basle Congress had rejected Dr. Weizmann's pleas for participation in the London

North American Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

/talks

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO

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talks and had apparently abandoned their historical path of attaining their ends rather by negotiation than by violence. She acknowledged herself wrong in having, last summer, advised American Zionists, schooled in Democracy, to take over leadership from the Palestine Jews whom she then had regarded as prone to violence. In the event the main culprits at Basle had been the American Zionists themselves. The closeness of a split vote at Basle showed, she said, that Dr. Weizmann still represented the opinion of very many Zionists and these were still in a majority on the new Zionist Executive. There was therefore still time, she concluded, for Zionism to return to the right path. In this connexion it is interesting that on 21st January Rabbi Silver appealed for a united front during the next months among American Zionists, regardless of party affiliation. He urged that there should be no recriminations in discussions about the outcome of the Basle Congress.

4. There is some conference activity among Jews in this country. The American Jewish Committee opened its 40th Annual Meeting in New York on 25th January. Recommendations are to be made about the insertion in the peace treaties with Germany and Austria of provisions covering restitution of property to the Jews, the status of Palestine, immigration into the United States and aid for Jewish communities in Europe. Messages of greeting were sent by many public figures, including Mr. Byrnes.

5. At Chicago, Silver's Zionist Organization of America is holding a National Mobilisation Meeting. One of the measures to be taken will be the determination of the amount of support which Zionism receives in the United States. It is stated - almost certainly wrongly - that two years ago some 89% of the Jewish

/community

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Reference:

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community favoured the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

6. The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia is now in the United States and his recent visit to the House Foreign Affairs Committee throws an interesting sidelight on Congressional feeling about Palestine. His reception was such that he appears to have informed his father of the remarkable warmth and friendliness shown by the Committee and of the cordial assurances which he received from individual Committee members of American sympathy for Arab aspirations in the Middle East. Behind this lies, it seems, the dissatisfaction of the Committee with the autocratic way in which its last chairman, Rep. Sol Bloom, used its proceedings as a stage show for his Jewish constituents. Under its new chairman, Rep. Eaton, a very different atmosphere is expected to prevail. A similar indication is provided by considerable Congressional indignation at the efforts of Rep. Celler to get himself appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration. Increased immigration into the United States has many opponents in Congress and these think that Celler's unbridled championship of the Zionist cause renders him quite unfit for such an appointment.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*SA.*

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115

7 FEB

### CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Inverchapel. D. 4.10 p.m. 6th February, 1947.  
No. 765.

6th February, 1947. R. 9.25 p.m. 6th February, 1947.

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem.

0000 0000 0000 0000

SECRET.

LIGHT.

100-4677

## Security measures in Palestine.

At the request of Dr. Silver three of the American members of Zionist Actions Committee, Mr. Greenberg, Rabbi Gold and Mrs. Halpern, came to see me on February 5th about the situation in Palestine. They said that they were seriously worried by reports that martial law was about to be imposed in Palestine and by the atmosphere of tension created by the evacuation of non essential British civilians. They feared very serious repercussions if stern measures were to be taken and, though they did not protest in any way, they made a strong plea that nothing should be done at this critical stage to make the situation still more acute.

A circular library stamp from the University of Toronto Libraries. The text "UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES" is arranged in a circle around the year "1947" in the center.

/opinion

Reference: **FO 371 61765**

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- 2 -

opinion makes this lack of information embarrassing. I should therefore welcome timely information about the situation in Palestine and any likely developments.

3. As regards the discussions in London, which are also being followed with interest here, I am grateful for your telegram No.1141 and for your promise to inform me of the proposals to be put to [grp.undec.] Jews by His Majesty's Government. We must I fear foresee that any proposals short of partition will fail to satisfy United States official or public opinion at this stage. Our case will therefore require careful presentation here when the time comes and I shall be grateful for any guidance you can give me in advance.

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Reference: **FO** 371 61765

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*Eastern Dept.*

*1209 46 ?/*

*See the S.Y.S.'s minute meeting.*

*Action already taken 1943*

This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Inverchapel.  
No. 765.

D. 4.10 p.m. 6th February, 1947.

R. 9.25 p.m. 6th February, 1947.

6th February, 1947.

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem.

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

LIGHT.

My telegram No. 696.

Security measures in Palestine.

At the request of Dr. Silver three of the American members of Zionist Actions Committee, Mr. Greenberg, Rabbi Gold and Mrs. Halpern, came to see me on February 5th about the situation in Palestine. They said that they were seriously worried by reports that martial law was about to be imposed in Palestine and by the atmosphere of tension created by the evacuation of non essential British civilians. They feared very serious repercussions if stern measures were to be taken and, though they did not protest in any way, they made a strong plea that nothing should be done at this critical stage to make the situation still more acute.

2. As I am still without any information as to what measures if any are actually proposed, I found it difficult to do more than listen to their remarks. Although I know that you must be hard pressed, I am sure you will realise that the great interest taken in this question by the United States administration and certain influential sections of United States

/opinion

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Reference:

FO

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- 2 -

opinion makes this lack of information embarrassing. I should therefore welcome timely information about the situation in Palestine and any likely developments.

3. As regards the discussions in London, which are also being followed with interest here, I am grateful for your telegram No. 1141 and for your promise to inform me of the proposals to be put to [grp. undec.] Jews by His Majesty's Government. We must I fear foresee that any proposals short of partition will fail to satisfy United States official or public opinion at this stage. Our case will therefore require careful presentation here when the time comes and I shall be grateful for any guidance you can give me in advance.

7 a free consultation  
with the Finance  
Office on the Military  
monies in relation  
for his information.

[Agree a Despatch with the Colonial Office  
on the military ~~operations~~ <sup>interests</sup> in Palestine, for  
his information. EB. 8 Feb.]

[illegible]



119

Possibly Private Secretary  
should see to.

Mr Beeley <sup>11/2</sup> 2  
Private Secretary.  
J.A. <sup>11/2</sup> 2

MB  
11/2

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## 120

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## References

371

679



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When Silver or Pearltwig tackle you about one aspect of Palestine, there seems to us scope for you to repeat our warnings of the dangers to their race in other continents that the methods by which American Zionists propagate and pursue their ideal are provoking. Might not insistence on this, in season and out of season, and in the right ~~time~~ eventually penetrate their political consciousness, without making them feel that they are being blackmailed? If not, and unpleasant things happen elsewhere, they will at least have been warned again and again, and more than that, they will have been made to feel that we too are deeply concerned about the future of their race to whom we owe, and for whom we have done, so much. Very possibly you already do that and more, and it is just another case of a Mission not getting it across to the ronds de cuir in the Office. In any case, I congratulate you on General Marshall's helpful remarks about Palestine to his Press Conference last Saturday.

Re. Henry Wallace, Jack Lockhart, deputing for the man Dogville, is arranging some entertainment by the British-American Parliamentary Committee, and I imagine that the Prime Minister and Secretary of State (if back from Moscow) should see him also. My own prescription is that Hector McNeil should if possible (a) get him to converse with some hard-headed back benchers, and (b) get him to stay with a successful farmer. We will try to ensure that he does not get a public platform with Ministerial support in the Chair. That is, I imagine, what you mainly wish to avoid.

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94



1947

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E 1210

7 FEB

122

Registry Number E1210/46/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

Lord Laverstock  
Washington  
786  
6 Feb 1947  
7 Feb 1947

Palestine Petition

Refers Palestine to 765 (E1209/46/31) Note  
Sept have informed Embassy on the strength of  
telegram from US. Embassy in London that there  
is at present no intention of declaring martial  
law in Palestine. Note Dept to be seen dot.  
according to statement by Filmed etc. a violent  
anti British campaign will start in the U.S. if  
no more plan should be taken in Palestine.

Last Paper.

1209

References.

(Minutes.)

See Mr. Trafford Smith's letter 13 Nov.  
Baxter within. I submit a draft.

H. B. Bailey  
107  
12

In P.P. Trafford Smith to Mr. Baxter 7/2.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8 L. Trafford Smith (CO)  
Feb 7.

Feb, Wilson 1204  
Feb 7.

H. Trafford Smith.  
Feb 7.

Feb. W. L. 1312  
Feb 12

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

25/2

23/2/48

Next Paper.

E1228

39471 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO

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61765



123

7

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Inverchapel. D. 9.40 p.m. 6th February 1947

6th February 1947. R. 3.00 a.m. 7th February 1947

Y Y V V Y Y

2

1209/2012

The State Department inform us on the strength of a telegram from the United States Embassy in London that there is at present no intention of declaring martial law in Palestine or indeed in any part of it unless serious terrorist outbreaks occur and that powers granted to the High Commissioner are precautionary and designed to clear the decks for possible trouble.

3. We promised to pass this on to you.

[illegible]

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9/16





Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W.1.

7<sup>th</sup> February, 1947

INDEXED

My dear Baxter,

Following our telephone conversation this afternoon I enclose a further copy of the draft section of a telegram to Washington in reply to the Ambassador's telegram No.696, originally sent to Beeley on February 6th.

It seems to me that all we can add by way of a statement of the present situation in Palestine and future developments is contained in Lord Hall's answer to the recent Private Notice Question on 24<sup>th</sup>, and Mr. Green Jones' statement in the Commons yesterday. You will see that, in the latter, the Secretary of State was careful to stress the fact that there is no question of martial law or severe military action unless and until the situation deteriorates.

A further point I should perhaps mention is that the Dov Groner business is now settled for the present. This morning we were told by a firm of London solicitors that they had been instructed to make an application for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council and had briefed Counsel. This, I believe, is in this evening's papers.

Beyond this, it is, of course, extremely difficult to forecast what will happen. But it must be stressed that/

C. J. BAXTER, ESQ., CMG., MC.

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Reference:

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that there is no question of any pre-arranged plan of military repression in Palestine when the evacuation is completed. The evacuation has been undertaken, solely in order to free the administration from the embarrassment of having women and children on their hands to protect, if it should at any time be required to take strong action.

Yours sincerely,

*Harold Smith*

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126  
DRAFT CYPHER TELEGRAM

IMPORTANT

SECRET

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO

WASHINGTON

REPEATED BY

COLONIAL OFFICE

TO HIGHCOMA, JERUSALEM.

NO.

Your telegram No. 696.

Situation in Palestine.

Kidnappings following sentence on Groner made it clear that terrorist organisations would not stop short of reprisals on British civil community. High Commissioner was advised that Police and Military were unable to protect civilians under normal conditions. Decision was therefore taken that British women and children and non-essential civilians should be evacuated in order that there should be no impediment to any action which the Government might think necessary to enforce the law. Evacuation is proceeding and remaining civilians are being concentrated in defensible zones. Members of religious orders, missionaries, doctors and nurses are remaining. British Jews and foreigners are not being evacuated. Civil administrations will be continued as far as possible on normal lines, though with some withdrawal of staff particularly in outlying areas.

2. The above, supplemented by any further material which may be telegraphed to you direct from Jerusalem, should enable you to answer immediate questions from State Department. Similar information has already

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:

FO

371

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already been communicated to U.S. Embassy.

3. Zionists may allege that evacuation has been ordered by British Government as preliminary to announcement of political decision likely to be resisted by Jews of Palestine. Rumours that Jewish Agency is to be proscribed are already current in London. It should be emphasised that evacuation was ordered as necessary to give Government freedom of action against any threat to law and order which may arise from any quarter and is in no way connected with the progress of London talks.

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Reference:

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128  
OUT FILE

DRAFT CYPHER TELEGRAM

IMPORTANT

SECRET

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO  
WASHINGTON  
REPEATED BY  
COLONIAL OFFICE  
TO HIGHCOMA, JERUSALEM.

NO. 1206

Your telegram No. 696. [ 19 Feb. 3.  
Situation in Palestine. ]

Kidnappings following sentence on  
Groner made it clear that terrorist  
organisations would not stop short of  
reprisals on British civil community. High  
Commissioner was advised that Police and  
Military were unable to protect civilians  
under normal conditions. Decision was  
therefore taken that British women and  
children and non-essential civilians should  
be evacuated in order that there should be  
no impediment to any action which the  
Government might think necessary to enforce  
the law. Evacuation is proceeding and  
remaining civilians are being concentrated  
in defensible zones. Members of religious  
orders, missionaries, doctors and nurses  
are remaining. British Jews and foreigners  
are not being evacuated. Civil  
administrations will be continued as far as  
possible on normal lines, though with some  
withdrawal of staff particularly in outlying  
areas.

2. The above, supplemented by any further  
material which may be telegraphed to you  
direct from Jerusalem, should enable you to  
answer immediate questions from State  
Department. Similar information has  
already

cypher

Cable not Dist.

copy / c.o.

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Reference:

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129

already been communicated to U.S. Embassy.

3. Zionists may allege that evacuation has been ordered by British Government as preliminary to announcement of political decision likely to be resisted by Jews of Palestine. Rumours that Jewish Agency is to be proscribed are already current in London. It should be emphasised that evacuation was ordered as necessary to give Government freedom of action against any threat to law and order which may arise from any quarter and is in no way connected with the progress of London talks.

Wm 7/2

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Reference:

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**OUT FILE**

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CYPHER/OTP

## CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 1,204.

D: 10.45 a.m. 8th February, 1947.

7th February, 1947.

Repeated to: Highcoma,  
Jerusalem.

000 000 000

IMPORTANT

SECRET

Your telegram No. 696 [of February 3rd: Situation in Palestine.]

Kidnappings following sentence on Groner made it clear that terrorist organisations would not stop short of reprisals on British civil community. High Commissioner was advised that Police and Military were unable to protect civilians under normal conditions. Decision was therefore taken that British women and children and non-essential civilians should be evacuated in order that there should be no impediment to any action which the Government might think necessary to enforce the law. Evacuation is proceeding and remaining civilians are being concentrated in defensible zones. Members of religious orders, missionaries, doctors and nurses are remaining. British Jews and foreigners are not being evacuated. Civil administrations will be continued as far as possible on

/normal

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Reference: **FO 371** 61765



131

- 2 -

normal lines, though with some withdrawal of staff particularly in outlying areas.

2. The above, supplemented by any further material which may be telegraphed to you direct from Jerusalem, should enable you to answer immediate questions from State Department. Similar information has already been communicated to United States Embassy.

3. Zionists may allege that evacuation has been ordered by British Government as preliminary to announcement of political decision likely to be resisted by Jews of Palestine. Rumours that Jewish Agency is to be proscribed are already current in London. It should be emphasised that evacuation was ordered as necessary to give Government freedom of action against any threat to law and order which may arise from any quarter and is in no way connected with the progress of London talks.

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Reference: **FO** 371 61765

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3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry  
No.

Top Secret.  
Secret.  
Confidential.  
Restricted.  
Open.

Draft. Telegram to  
WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Distribu-  
tion.

En Clair

Date

No. 1312 ✓

H.B.

H.B. 107  
1/2

OUT FILE

132

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

10th February 1947

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 786 [of Feb 6. Palestine]

Following is text of a  
statement made by the Colonial Secretary  
in the House of Commons on February 6:-

[Insert H.B.  
all in all]

Wm 10/2

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

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# OUTWARD TELEGRAM

133

~~En Clair~~

*Feb 15*

*Washington*

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S. COLONIES.

Sent 7th February, 1947. 11.25 hrs.

IMMEDIATE  
No. 248

Following is text of statement I made in House  
6th February on Palestine situation. Begins.

**A** Notwithstanding the release by the terrorists of Judge Windham and Major Collins on the 28th and 29th January respectively, there has been increasing tension throughout Palestine, although I am glad to say that there has so far been no report of any fresh terrorist outrages. There has been no further development as regards the case of Dov Gruner, though I take this opportunity to deny most emphatically that the Palestine Government have been in any way connected with pressure being put on him to appeal. There have been threats of renewed activities by terrorist organisations such as the taking of further hostages if the death sentence is carried out.

Meanwhile, the Palestine authorities, as the House will be aware, have been endeavouring to secure the co-operation of the Jewish community in Palestine in measures necessary to prevent terrorism. The Jewish community refuse to assist in this preventive requirement and to co-operate with the Administration by giving information. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine on the 3rd February addressed to Mrs. Meyerson and to Mr. David Remez, Chairman of the Vaad Leumi, a letter which has been described as an ultimatum, but which is really no more than a request for an answer to a specific question. The letter refers to the refusal of the Agency and the Jewish community to co-operate with the authorities, invites their attention to the extreme gravity of the situation created by these refusals, and asks the Agency and the Vaad Leumi to state categorically at once whether they are "prepared within 7 days publicly to call /upon

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upon the Jewish community to lend their aid to the Government by co-operating with the police and the armed forces in locating and bringing to justice the members of the terrorist groups".

So far as I am aware, no formal reply has yet been made to this letter, though the prospects of co-operation in this respect are not encouraging. I should add that the demand made by the Chief Secretary to the Jewish community, to lend their aid to the Government by co-operating with the forces of order in locating terrorists and bringing them to justice, is no more than a demand to give that minimum co-operation to the authorities which all communities offer as a matter of course, in order that the framework of society may be maintained. The Jewish community is merely urged to help prevent the perpetuation of practices universally regarded as criminal and of which their spokesmen have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence.

I turn now to other developments.

The authorities have no desire to impose military repression on Palestine, but the terrorist organisations have themselves stated that there will be further outrages and that they will "turn Palestine into a blood bath" if the sentence against Gruner is carried out. In the light of past experience and in these circumstances, the Administration has been obliged to take all necessary precautions for the safety of the British community in Palestine, while as far as possible avoiding any action which might cause the situation still further to deteriorate. As has already been announced in another place, the authorities have decided to evacuate British women and children and certain other British civilians, in order that the Government and the armed forces may not be hampered in their task of maintaining order. Civil Administration will be maintained as far as possible on normal lines, and such limitations as are placed on the movements and activities of civilians will be the minimum which circumstances demand. The evacuation is in progress and the first parties have already arrived in the United Kingdom. The military and civil authorities have done everything in their power to reduce the inevitable inconvenience caused to the civilians concerned to a minimum, and the Palestine authorities and His Majesty's Government express their deep regret that it should have been necessary to add to the already heavy burdens

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No Government officer is being evacuated, except some women teachers. Members of religious orders, missionaries, doctors and nurses are remaining and carrying on as far as possible with their normal work. There have been some protests from the commercial community, but cases of commercial personnel are being individually considered by the authorities and agreement reached with the heads of the business houses concerned.

The steps so far taken are necessary if effective military action has later to be carried out. Meantime the Civil administration carries on, and the civil courts continue to function.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient only not passed on].

En Clair.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 1312

10th February 1947.

D: 7.40 p.m. 10th February 1947

A A A A

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 786 [of February 6th Palestine].

Following is text of a statement made by Colonial Secretary in House of Commons on February 6:-

Notwithstanding the release by the terrorists of Judge Windham and Major Collins on the 28th and 29th January respectively, there has been increasing tension throughout Palestine, although I am glad to say that there has so far been no report of any fresh terrorist outrages. There has been no further development as regards the case of Dev Gruner, though I take this opportunity to deny most emphatically that the Palestine Government have been in any way connected with pressure being put on him to appeal. There have been threats of renewed activities by terrorist organisations such as the taking of further hostages if the death sentence is carried out.

Meanwhile, the Palestine authorities, as the House will be aware, have been endeavouring to secure

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So far as I am aware, no formal reply has yet been made to this letter, though the prospects of co-operation in this respect are not encouraging. I should add that the demand made by the Chief Secretary to the Jewish community, to lend their aid to the Government by co-operating with the forces of

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order in locating terrorists and bringing them to justice, is no more than a demand to give that minimum co-operation to the authorities which all communities offer as a matter of course, in order that the framework of society may be maintained. The Jewish community is merely urged to help prevent the perpetuation of practices universally regarded as criminal and of which their spokesmen have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence.

I turn now to other developments.

The authorities have no desire to impose military repression on Palestine, but the terrorist organisation have themselves stated that there will be further outrages and that they will "turn Palestine into a blood bath" if the sentence against Gruner is carried out. In the light of past experience and in these circumstances, the Administration has been obliged to take all necessary precautions for the safety of the British community in Palestine, while as far as possible avoiding any action which might cause the situation still further to deteriorate. As has already been announced in another place, the authorities have decided to evacuate British women and children and certain other British civilians, in order that the Government and the armed forces may not be hampered in their task of maintaining order.

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Civil Administration will be maintained as far as possible on normal lines, and such limitations as are placed on the movements and activities of civilians will be the minimum which circumstances demand. The evacuation is in progress and the first parties have already arrived in the United Kingdom. The military and civil authorities have done everything in their power to reduce the inevitable inconvenience caused to the civilians concerned to a minimum, and the Palestine authorities and His Majesty's Government express their deep regret that it should have been necessary to add to the already heavy burdens of the members of the administration, police and other services.

Arrangements are in train for the accommodation of evacuees in London, and the Palestine authorities and His Majesty's Government are much indebted to the Women's Voluntary Services for the help they are affording in the arrangements for the reception and welfare of the various parties as they arrive.

No Government officer is being evacuated, except some women teachers. Members of religious orders, missionaries, doctors and nurses are remaining and carrying on as far as possible with their normal work. There have been some protests from the commercial community, but cases of commercial personnel are being individually considered by the authorities and agreement reached with the heads of the business houses concerned.

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The arrangements being made for the concentration of necessary civilian personnel within specially defined cantonments in various areas in Palestine must also cause great disturbance and hardship to those members of the Arab and Jewish communities who have seen their homes and properties requisitioned. I can only express my regret that it should have been necessary to take these measures.

The steps so far taken are necessary if effective military action has later to be carried out. Meantime the Civil administration carries on, and the civil courts continue to function.

In conclusion, I must make clear that it is not the Palestine authorities or His Majesty's Government who are trying to bring conflict into Palestine, or to use the present situation as a justification for limiting civil liberty. Our sole endeavour is to maintain peace and good order in Palestine.

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E 1228

PALESTINE

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1947

Registry  
Number E1228/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

M. Gaffey Smith

Dated Tedda

Received 58

in Registry  
8 Feb 1947  
10 Feb 1947

Last Paper.

1210

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. C.O. (with ref.)  
1 Feb 20(Action  
completed.)

P.D.W. 28/2

(Index)

23/6/47

Next Paper.

E 1229

President Truman's Statement on Palestine  
Refer Tedda tel 1413 of Nov 5 (E10955/4/51)  
U.S. colleague informed M. Gaffey Smith that  
President Truman's reply to the Saudi Arabian  
message of protest to the receipt here on Feb  
1 for permission to do thing and that it is  
"unprecedentedly mild in tone"

(Minutes.)

copy (with ref.) to C.O.  
N. American Dept. 24/2

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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

R. 7.10 p.m. 8th February, 1947.

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1947

PALESTINE

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Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

1229/46/31

Embassy  
Washington14 Feb 1947  
10 Feb 1947

1/2 Jewish Question  
Encloses letter from Dr. Haffalé H.  
Frankel enclosing copies of "Unknown  
Documents on the Jewish Question"  
also Embassy reply.

Last Paper.

1228

References.

(Minutes.)

Am. A.O.  
N. American Dept  
12/3

1473.5/3

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4/60  
✓ Mar 7

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

JPM 12/3

12/3/47

Next Paper.

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*Forwarded with the Compliments  
of the British Embassy,  
Washington, D. C.*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

4th February 1947

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British Embassy, Washington  
4th February 1947

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by Lord Inverchapel  
to thank you for your letter enclosing seven  
copies of "Unknown Documents on the Jewish  
Question". Six copies are being sent on to  
London as you requested.

Yours faithfully,

T.E. Bromley  
First Secretary

Dr. Naftali H. Frankel  
3703 Park Heights Ave.  
Baltimore 15, Md.

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UNKNOWN DOCUMENTS  
ON  
THE JEWISH QUESTION

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DISRAELI'S  
PLAN FOR A JEWISH STATE (1877)

EDITED WITH HISTORICAL NOTES

BY

N. H. FRANKEL

TRANSLATED BY DR. THEODORE GASTER

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*Published by*  
THE SHLESINGER PUBLISHING CO.  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND      TEL-AVIV, PALESTINE  
5707 — 1947

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UNKNOWN DOCUMENTS  
ON  
THE JEWISH QUESTION

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PALESTINE

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• ADDRESS:  
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FOREWORD.

ON the basis of extensive researches in libraries and archives, historians of Zionism, such as Bein, Boehm, Gelber, Hyamson, Kobler, Nussenblatt and Sokolow (to name only the more fundamental authorities) have been able to adduce hundreds of projects for a Jewish state. None, however, transcends in interest or importance that which is here published for the first time—a project devised by a European statesman that Palestine should be restored to the Jews and that the political Jewish nation should thereby be revived. Except for the copy in the present writer's possession, the pamphlet in which this plan is set forth, has altogether disappeared from circulation, nor is there any mention of it in standard works of reference. The copy in question was tucked away among a number of extremely interesting documents belonging to the Austrian statesman, Leon Ritter von Bilinski. These passed, after his death, to Dr. Joseph L. Bloch of Vienna, and thence in turn to the well-known Jewish writer, Chajim Bloch, who managed, some years ago, to smuggle them out of the country after it had been invaded by the Nazis. From Chajim Bloch, now resident in New York, they passed, in turn, to the present writer.

The pamphlet is remarkable not only for its contents but also for its history. Its author appears to have been no less a personage than Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who wrote it in order to bolster his policies at a particularly momentous juncture of European affairs.

On April 24, 1887 Russia summarily declared war on Turkey. The same day, Russian troops crossed the border and an invasion began. Russia's objective was to gain possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles; and in order to provide a moral basis for her adventure, she alleged that Turkey had violated the terms laid down by the great powers, a year previously, for the settlement of the so-called "Oriental question." That entire issue was, of course, a purely artificial concoction. The great powers had, naturally, a considerable interest in the war, since each of them wanted a slice of Turkish territory. Russia, however, had a further stake; she wanted to realize the nationalistic ambitions of the Greek orthodox

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nations, the Roumanians, Serbs, Bulgars and Montenegrans. For several centuries, these "Slavic brothers" had smarted under the yoke of Turkish domination. Now they were to get their freedom and independence under the protection of their "big brother," the Tsar.

Disraeli, the great English statesman, was convinced from the beginning that Russia would win. He felt certain that the "sick man of Europe" would have to undergo a serious amputation, and he wanted to seize this opportunity of annexing the historic land of the Jews to the British Empire. It would become a Jewish state under the Crown. The advantages of this scheme are today plain enough.

To further his designs Disraeli composed, during the course of the Russo-Turkish war, a curious pamphlet entitled "The Jewish Problem as an Oriental Problem," in which he advocated the restoration of Palestine to its original owners, the Jews. It was, he contended, only as the result of Roman brute force that the Jews had been driven from their soil. They, therefore, had a right to get it back, more especially since they had yearned for it unceasingly for the better part of two millenia. It was made clear, however, that the new state must be under British sovereignty. For military and geographical reasons, England needed Palestine more urgently than any other of the great powers; it ensured the route to India. For political and diplomatic reasons, however, Disraeli realized that this proposal must not come directly from England. It would have to emanate ostensibly from purely private quarters and be mooted first in some other country, as though it reflected nothing but an objective, neutral interest in the creation of a Jewish state. Accordingly—as we shall see—Disraeli dispatched the manuscript to the British Embassy in Vienna with the request that it be translated into German and printed. The choice of destination was prudent and acute; as distinct from Germany, France and Russia, the Austrian monarchy had no interest in Palestine whatsoever, its aspirations being limited strictly to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Upon receipt of the manuscript, its translation and publication was entrusted to a young Austrian diplomat, Baron Johann Chlumecky. Why this particular young man was chosen for so essentially delicate a task is difficult to determine. Apparently, he was on friendly terms with someone in the embassy. The selection of a printer was also, so it would seem, not entirely fortuitous. The work was printed in the establishment of Perez Smolenskin, the noted Hebrew writer, and Smolenskin is known to have been connected with the Christian

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Zionist, Sir Lawrence Oliphant, and was therefore probably known to the British embassy.

The writing of this pamphlet was in line with the growing tendency of the time to pay attention to the Jewish question and to establish a worldwide movement for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine. It was hoped that the "Jewish problem" would be solved in the course of the peace treaties between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. The terms of that treaty were to include the return of Palestine to its rightful owners, and the Jews, their national freedom thus secured, would be free to develop their distinctive gifts and talents. The plan was to appear just before the peace parleys.

It was already in press, however, when orders came from London to suppress it and destroy all copies. The reason for this order seems to have lain in an article which appeared unexpectedly in the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, then edited by Gustav Heine, a brother of Henrich Heine. The article took issue with the thesis laid down in our pamphlet and declared roundly that a tendentious public action of this kind could only impair the success of the Congress. It was made clear that none of the European powers would approve the plan and that the Holy See would also have something to say. The author described a British-controlled Palestine as a powder-keg, liable to blow up at any moment. To the British embassy these sentiments were a bombshell, and rather than risk the anticipated dissension at the Congress, Disraeli ordered his pamphlet suppressed.

The Congress duly convened at Berlin on June 13, 1878, under the chairmanship of Bismarck. Its declared purpose was to review the outcome of the Russo-Turkish War and, in the interest of Europe, to seek some adjustment of the current situation. All of the great powers were represented: Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Turkey. The discussions lasted fully a month, but the question of creating a Jewish state in Palestine was not once mentioned. The most that was done for the Jews was unanimously to adopt a resolution proposed by the Austro-Hungarian delegate, Count Andrassy, ensuring full civil rights to all Jews living in the newly-created Balkan states of Bulgaria and Serbia. When the sessions ended, on July 13, Palestine was still in Turkish hands. International politics had to wait another fifty years until the issue 'crystallized.'

N. H. FRANKEL

Baltimore, Md.  
1947

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# INTRODUCTION

On the Personalities connected with  
Disraeli's Project for a  
Jewish State

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ON THE PERSONALITIES CONNECTED WITH DIS-  
RAELI'S PROJECT FOR A JEWISH STATE

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, the later Lord Beaconsfield, was born in London in 1804, of Spanish-Jewish parentage. His ancestors had come to England in the fifteenth century, in the wake of the Inquisition. In 1817, his father Isaac, already renowned as a writer and antiquary, quarrelled with the authorities of the Sephardic community in London, and consequently renounced the Jewish fold. On July 31st of that year he was received into the Christian faith at the church of St. Andrews, and took the occasion of having his son baptized at the same time. Biographers are agreed that Benjamin Disraeli was a conscientious and zealous Christian. However much he may have like to boast of his Jewish descent and even to invent fantastic stories about his ancestors, he never for a moment dreamed of forswearing his adopted faith. What he sought rather was to effect some sort of reconciliation between his Jewish heritage and his Christian beliefs.

At first, he turned to writing and composed novels. Later, he directed his attention more and more to politics. He joined the Tory party and made it the bulwark of Imperialism. He took a leading part in the negotiations regarding the Suez Canal and in thereby bringing Egypt within the sphere of the British Empire. He too, it was who was mainly responsible for the annexation of Cyprus and it was he who added the imperial crown of India to the regalia of British sovereigns. Finally, he turned his gaze towards Syria and Palestine, realizing that possession of these lands would be invaluable for securing the route to India.

In 1831 Disraeli visited the Holy Land, where he began writing his famous novel, *David Alroy*. Its subject was the fourteenth-century scion of David, who arose suddenly at Amadia, with dreams of world-empire, conquered half of Asia, and was finally defeated by the opposition of his more petty-minded brethren, who wanted nothing more than their temple. The theme suited Disraeli admirably for the purposes of his novel. In point of fact, of course, Jewry has never entertained ideas of world domination—not even in its heyday. To the Jews of his day, Alroy was simply

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an adventurer, and his name lives in Jewish history as that of a false messiah. Nevertheless, although this novel did the Jews more harm than good, it cannot be denied that its author was in himself a staunch and consistent champion of Jewish rights. At the very beginning of his parliamentary career he addressed the House of Commons on the subject of equality for Jews. His words were at once challenging and dangerous, and many of his friends felt that he was running unnecessary political risks. In a veritable paean of praise, he lauded the spiritual and moral values of Israel, the people of the Bible. He was outspokenly proud of his Jewish heritage, and on one occasion whimsically excused that pride on the grounds that he could scarcely be expected to react in any other way when his political opponents used his Jewish origin as a stick with which to beat him. In reality, of course, it had deeper roots—roots well described in the famous utterance of Rabbi Loew of Prague when he told the elders of the church that “we Jews are proud of our martyrdom, proud of the fact that despite persecution and oppression, we have held firm to our ancestral faith. Indeed, we are a chosen people—chosen for suffering.”

In his novel *Tancred, or The New Crusade*, Disraeli evinced a marked sympathy for the Holy Land, but at the same time also for Christianity. He spoke continually of salvation and the Saviour. Orthodox Jews therefore see in him a great statesman, a great artist, a clever man, and the offspring of Jewish lineage, but in no sense a Jew, as an antisemite, for instance, would identify him. In the aforementioned work, he called upon Christianity to consider the evil it had inflicted on the Jews, and urged it to honor them rather than oppress them. But sentiments of this kind were common even in the writings of pure-blooded Christians. Moreover, Disraeli made the same claims in regard to the Arabs, protesting against the common tendency to regard them as quasi-savages. And amid all his charitable utterances, there were also a number of statements about Jews which were certainly not in their favor, and which were, in fact, later exploited by Nazi propagandists.

Disraeli enjoyed the especial favor of Queen Victoria. In 1880 she wanted to raise him to the peerage in recognition of his distinguished leadership of the Empire; and it was with some difficulty that he deflected her from this course. It is said that the Queen ordered him to live near her and corresponded with him in the first person.

It is noteworthy that in contrast to Queen Victoria, her son Edward VII characterized Disraeli as “an undeniable charlatan, but for all that a great man.”

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At the Berlin Congress, Disraeli came out decisively for the proposal of Count Julius Andrassy that Jews in the territories taken from Turkey be accorded full civil rights. As Bilinski observes in his memoranda on that gathering, Disraeli's attitude was in no way dictated by his Jewish origin. Bismarck, too, took the same position and endorsed the British statesman in every particular, against the joint opposition of France and Russia.

Disraeli died on April 19, 1881. He can be regarded as a forerunner of Zionism inasmuch as the present pamphlet clearly advocates the return of the Jews to Palestine under British domination. His essay may perhaps claim the attention of the present government in connection with free immigration to the Holy Land.

LEON RITTER VON BILINSKI (1846-1923) was, like Disraeli, of Jewish descent. His mother was the youngest daughter of Isaac Braunstein of Zaleszczyki; and Braunstein was in turn a grandson of Samuel Falkenfeld, the chief rabbi of Tarnopol, who was himself a descendant of the famous Rabbi Heschel of Cracow. Falkenfeld died in 1806 as chief Rabbi of Posen. Braunstein voluntarily embraced Christianity, and changed his name to Anton Bronicki. His wife and four sons were baptized with him, but his only daughter remained Jewish and was therefore rejected by her parents. Bronicki managed to insinuate himself into Polish society, lines of national and racial distinction between Jews and Gentiles being then but narrowly drawn. His sons were sent to Vienna to study, and married into the aristocratic families of the Czartoryskis, Radziwillows, and Potockis. One of his daughters, already born a Christian, fell in love with a neighboring young landowner named Anton von Bilinski. The offspring of their marriage was Leon von Bilinski. His unpublished papers reveal him as a convinced and fervent Catholic. Nevertheless, perhaps following the example of Disraeli, he never denied his Jewish origin, in fact, boasted that his mother was a Bronicki. In contradistinction to others of similar descent, he was well-disposed towards the Jews, seeing in this attitude a fulfillment of his Christian duty. At the age of 37, he was elected a member of the Reichsrat, and for some years served as president of the parliamentary Polish Club. For some four decades he served his country in one or other official capacity. He was Minister of Finances and enjoyed the favor of the Emperor Franz Joseph. Thoroughly familiar with the economic position of Austria, he was not slow to appreciate the value and advantage of Jewish population. He was a ranking authority in the field of economics

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and political science, and for some time lectured on these subjects at the University of Lemberg.

When Theodor Herzl founded the Zionist movement, he sought at once to gain the acquaintance of Bilinski. Introduced by Josef L. Bloch, Herzl became a frequent visitor to the Minister's house, and the two men conversed freely and often on such topics as Judaism, antisemitism and Zionism. A frequent participant in these discussions was Frau Bilinski, who came from Silesia and whose great-grandfather had been a rabbi. At Bilinski's home, Herzl made the acquaintance of several outstanding personalities whom he tried to win over to his project of a Jewish state.

He opposed the nationalist movement in Poland and tried constantly to stem it, with the result that he was bitterly attacked in Polish nationalist circles. He opposed every effort to make Poland independent and advised the advocates of this idea not to endanger the Polish peoples. He had, to be sure, no great love for Germany and Russia, but was convinced that his countrymen fared better in these countries and in Austria than they would in a state of their own. On one occasion, when a Polish nationalist declared in his presence that the Polish people would fight and, if need be, die for their independence, he denounced such statements as treason. Bilinski sought consistently to persuade Herzl that his policy would rebound to the disadvantage of Jewish citizens and jeopardize their civic rights. As a convinced Christian, he held that the return of the Jews to Palestine and the restoration of the Jewish state were not to be accomplished by diplomatic measures. He tried hard to deflect Herzl from his plan of negotiating with the Kaiser for a German protectorate over the proposed state, urging that at best Germany would infect the country. Long before the emergence of Nazism, Bilinski saw clearly that the Palestine question was dynamite and would one day involve England and Germany in war. He tried also to deter Herzl from trying to win the support of the antisemites and from basing his project on any universal Jewish question. He sought, that is, to have him confine his efforts to the purely humanitarian relief of the persecuted Jews of Russia and the possibilities of colonization in Palestine.

In 1913, Bilinski committed the manuscript of the present work to his friend, J. S. Bloch, on condition that it would not be published until after his death. The manuscript contained records of his meetings and conversations with several leading European statesmen. It is, withal, a document of historical significance. It shows clearly how the stormclouds of war were already gathering, and

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permits a new glimpse into the hopes and stresses which beset diplomatic circles in those eventful months before the outbreak of World War I. The manuscript was smuggled out of Vienna by Chajim Bloch shortly before his arrest by the Nazis.

BARON JOHANN CHLUMECKY (1884-1824) was one of the most sympathetic figures in the public life of Austria and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Emperor Franz Josef I. He carved out a distinguished career, becoming in turn Minister of Agriculture and of Finance, President of Parliament, and finally—President of the Upper Chamber. From the outset, he pursued a liberal course. He was a vigorous opponent not only of Pan-Germanism and of attacks on the imperial household but also of that antisemitism with which the sponsors of these movements bolstered their cause. He recognized the Jews of Austria as "Austrians of the Israelitic faith," and was a staunch champion of civic equality.

At the time when Herzl published his *Judenstaat* and founded the Zionist movement, Chlumecky was President of the Council. Herzl hoped through him to secure an introduction to the German Chancellor, Baron Hohenlohe, and thereby ultimately to reach the Kaiser.

Herzl's comments on the Austrian statement, as embodied in his *Diary*, make interesting reading. "I corresponded with Chlumecky two years ago," he writes, "about helping in our work, but he understands nothing of it." And again: "Am off at the end of the month, to Aussee, where shall I spend my vacation. Maybe while I am there some better way to the Kaiser will open up. Chlumecky, head of the Austrian parliament, is in Aussee, and I once had a correspondence with him on socio-political questions. If I explain my plans to him, he may perhaps introduce me to Hohenlohe, who could bring me into contact with the Kaiser." And finally: "Didn't Dr. Gudemann tell you that while I'm here in Aussee I'm trying to get Chlumecky to introduce me to Hohenlohe, with a view to getting to the Kaiser?"

Whether Herzl got his interview with Chlumecky and whether the latter was disposed to introduce him to the Chancellor, does not appear from the *Diaries*. The gap is supplied, however, by Bilinski's memoranda. Herzl *did* get the interview, but Chlumecky declined to take the step suggested because he regarded any intervention by the Kaiser with the Sultan towards the surrender of Palestine to the Jews and especially the placing of it under German protectorate, as a menace to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He knew that

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As a statesman, Bilinski insisted constantly that it was illogical to create small states and to give them the right to meddle in the thorny and vexed problems of Europe. He was an outspoken opponent of the so-called principle of self-determination, holding that it could lead only to tensions. Many peoples, he contended, were being compelled, by direct or indirect means, to assume the role of sovereign states. This assumed independence, however, was really a catastrophic form of dependence. The conclusion of the relevant treaties was, in fact, an act of force, constituting a real danger to these small nations and leading them inevitably to war. But, inspired by a passionate love for his people,

As a Polish patriot, he was deeply concerned for the reconstitution and regeneration of Poland. After the independence of that country had been proclaimed, he remained for some time as Minister of Finance in Vienna. Later, however, when he became convinced that the new state was falling into the hands of corrupt, self-seeking elements, he returned home.

JOSEPH S. BLOCH (1849-1923), whose participation in Jewish affairs lasted nearly half a century, was of Galician origin. His youth was eventful. In 1883, he was elected a member of the National Assembly, where he conducted a vigorous offensive against the antisemites. Two years later, he founded the *Oesterreichischen Wochenschrift*, which became the origin of a determined struggle on behalf of Jewish civic rights, and one of the most highly esteemed Jewish journals in Europe. Bloch was a keen advocate of Jewish colonization in Palestine, and stood in close relations to the leaders of that movement. (His activities in the field are described at length in the third volume of his *Memoirs*). At the same time, he resolutely opposed the project of establishing a Jewish state in the Holy Land. At first, to be sure, he went along with Herzl, opening

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In other circles, too, Herzl's plan for the restoration of Palestine to



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the Jews provoked a noteworthy reaction. Of especial interest in this connection was the comment of the Sultan: "I cannot give up a single foot of this territory. My people fought for it with their blood and will be ready to soak it with that blood again before allowing it to be wrested from us. Two of my regiments from Syria and Palestine fell to the last man at Plewna. The Turkish Empire belongs not to me but to the Turkish people. If that Empire were to be divided, the Jews might get Palestine for nothing, but they would do so only over our dead bodies." The Sultan's words were prophetic. It was indeed over his dead body that the Jews gained possession of the Holy Land.

SIR LAURENCE OLIPHANT (1829-1888) was the author of a plan for large-scale Jewish colonization in the region north of the Dead Sea. Supported by Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, he spent several years surveying this territory. He was a firm friend of Jewish colonization in Palestine, and a staunch champion of the oppressed Jews of Russia.

PETER SMOLENSKIN (1842-1885) hailed from Russia. He was a prolific Hebrew writer and possessed an outstanding knowledge of Hebrew literature, in all its branches. At the beginning of the sixties he migrated to Vienna, and in 1868 founded the Hebrew periodical *Hashahar* (Dawn), which enjoyed a wide circulation, principally in Russia. Friends and admirers helped him later to acquire a well-known Viennese printing-house. Smolenskin's journal stood for a determined nationalism, and his ideas on this subject exerted considerable influence on the Jewish masses. In particular, propagandists for the return of the Jews to Palestine rallied around him. It can scarcely be doubted that Smolenskin experienced a very special satisfaction in printing Disraeli's anonymous pamphlet advocating the same project.

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MEMORANDA  
OF  
LEON RITTER VON BILINSKI  
Austrian Finance Minister

Concerning  
Disraeli's Project of a Jewish State in  
Palestine

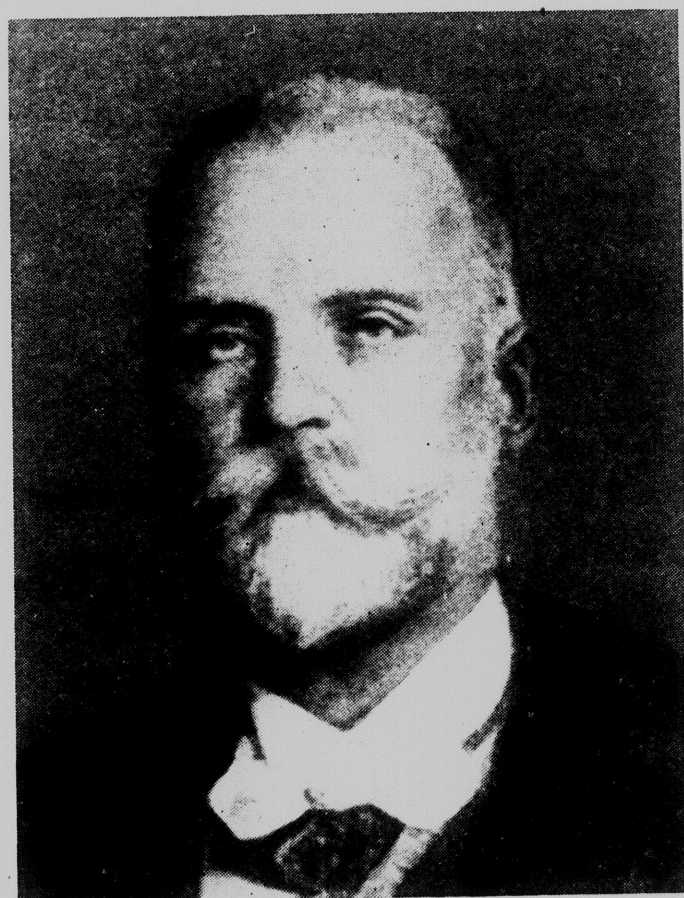
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LEON BILINSKI  
Minister Skarbu od 31 VI-9 XII 1919 r.

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MEMORANDA OF LEON RITTER VON BILINSKI, AUS-  
TRIAN FINANCE MINISTER, CONCERNING  
DISRAELI'S PROJECT OF A JEWISH  
STATE IN PALESTINE

"... Baron Chlumecky told me yesterday that Herzl's plan for a Jewish state was not original. The Zionist leader, he said, had evidently read a pamphlet entitled The Jewish Question and the Oriental Question which had been written by Disraeli and which he (Chlumecky) had had translated into German and printed anonymously, at the request of the British ambassador."

"... I have read the pamphlet in question. Its argument is consistent and, in many respects, convincing. It is easy to grasp and easy to appreciate. Sometimes, to be sure, the author displays a certain irritation against the great powers, but even this cannot conceal the fact that the work was written not in the interest of the Jews, but of England. When the author speaks of "Jewish nationality" he is merely using the destiny of the Jews as a pawn. What he really wants to serve are the ambitions of England."

"... Of one thing I am certain. If this pamphlet had ever seen the light of day, it would have worsened the position of the Jews throughout Europe. Only political greenhorns could show any enthusiasm for the plan it proposes. Disraeli's argument is as follows: 'The Ottoman Empire is doomed, and will in any case be carved up. Accordingly, when the European powers come to dispose of the Oriental question, the Jewish question might also be considered. If Turkey is really destined to collapse or be carved up, the ancient Jewish territory of Palestine ought to be restored to the Jews so that they may establish their own republic or monarchy. The powers ought to take the initiative in reviving the ruined Jewish state. The seeming paradox of such a revival might be diminished, if, as part of the prospective disposition of the Oriental question, Palestine were to be placed under the control of one of the European powers; and there is none more qualified to sponsor such a Jewish colonization project than England. If the Holy Land were to be placed under the rule of England, the race of

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Israel would at once feel obliged to fulfill the holy duty of repairing there and colonizing it in large numbers, with a view to becoming the dominant element within a few decades."

"... Today I showed Herzl the pamphlet, though without mentioning the name of the author. He asked to borrow it for a few days, and only when he was leaving did I tell him that it was by Disraeli. . . ."

"... Herzl has returned the Disraeli pamphlet. He is enthusiastic about it, and says he would never have written his own *Judenstaat* if he had known of it and read it. He was especially taken with Disraeli's idea that in the revival of the Jewish nation, the element to be preserved was nationality, not religion. In other words, the new state was to be Jewish, but modern, and not rigidly Mosaic. When he came out with this, however, my wife took occasion to remark: 'Yet, but don't forget Disraeli was a Christian and an out-and-out Englishman to boot. The fact that he tosses compliments to the Jews doesn't mean that he himself felt like a Jew. If you stick to your idea of separating religion and state, what's left of Judaism—of real Judaism, I mean?'"

Chlumecky made me a present of the pamphlet for my collection. He told me at the time that Disraeli had originally hoped to include the question of Palestine in the agenda of the Berlin Congress. Bismarck and Andrassy, however, were against any plan for restoring the Holy Land to the Jews and would not permit the issue to be mooted. It was because of this that Disraeli ordered all copies destroyed. Bismarck is said to have declared that any discussion of the Palestine question would put Germany in a tight corner. He persisted in speaking of "our German citizens of the Jewish faith," though Disraeli himself referred to the Jews analogously as 'Englishmen of the Jewish persuasion.'

In connection with the pamphlet, Chlumecky also recounted an interesting episode involving the famous Christian Zionist, Sir Lawrence Oliphant. Disraeli, it appears, had originally laid plans for the pamphlet to appear anonymously in English, but however, he had thought better of it, and the bulk of the edition was destroyed. A few copies, however, fell into various hands, and it seems that one of them came into the possession of Sir Lawrence. Not long afterwards—in fact, the same year,—he himself published a monograph entitled *The Jews and the Oriental Question*, the contents of which showed a remarkable similarity to Disraeli's work.

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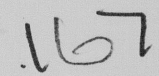


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One day, while on a visit to Vienna, he made inquiries at the British embassy concerning the authorship of the German pamphlet, and when Chlumecky's name was mentioned, he charged him roundly with plagiarism. Fortunately, however, Chlumecky was still in possession of the original manuscript and was therefore able to prove that the real author was none other than Disraeli. In telling me the story, he added that Oliphant made a very bad impression on him, but was undoubtedly a warm friend of Russo-Jewish colonization in Palestine.

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### Reference:

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Die  
j ü d i s c h e F r a g e  
in der  
orientalischen Frage.

Von . . . . .

W i e n , 1877.  
Buchdruckerei von Georg Brög, IX. Maria Theresienstraße Nr. 19.  
(Unter Betheiligung und Leitung von P. Smolensky.)

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THE  
JEWISH QUESTION  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL QUESTION

BY

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—•—

VIENNA, 1877  
Georg Brög IX  
Maria Theresienstrasse, 19  
(Under the direction of P. Smolensky)

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#### THE JEWISH QUESTION IN THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

WITH bated breath, the whole continent is waiting for the curtain to rise on the historic drama of Eastern Europe. It needs neither political acumen nor major gifts of insight to recognize that past events and future developments in that area are bound to effect material and imminent changes in the national structure not only of Europe but also of those Asiatic peoples who now live under Ottoman domination.

It can now no longer be doubted that the Ottoman Empire which has been heading so rapidly for a crash, will sooner or later collapse or at least undergo considerable amputation. Who can foretell, however, what is going to happen with the severed pieces, what kind of set-up is going to eventuate? In view, however, of current tendencies in nationalist thought, the most likely possibility would seem to be that, where the major powers have no contrary designs, a number of new, more or less independent multi-national states will be brought into being. This eventuality is by no means remote; and in connection with it, it may be opportune to invite the attention of both enlightened nations and high-minded, influential individuals to an historical fact which may now escape them but with which they will sooner or later be compelled to reckon.

Ever since nations and their rulers gave up the ancient method of dealing with the nationality question by exterminating, uprooting and oppressing every element of the population which thought, felt or acted differently from themselves, it has become the common practise to encourage minorities to develop their own peculiar traditions, manners, customs, usages and languages with the idea that they may be all embraced within one comprehensive society. Our own century has been particularly distinguished for its pursuit of this policy, and the result has been—as is patent to all—that not only has the national consciousness of the several peoples been materially advanced but they have also received greater recognition from the outside world, frequently with advantageous consequences.

There is, however, one notable exception: the Jewish people. It is not that centuries of persecution have effaced or weakened the national consciousness either of individual Jews or, indeed, of the

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Jewish people as a whole. On the contrary, there is no other people which has evinced it in so marked a degree and so constantly and devoutly. Scattered as they are throughout the length and breadth of the earth, sharing as they do the economic, political and cultural countries, assured as they are of more or less unrestricted access to the spiritual and material resources of those countries, influenced, as they needs must be, by the manners and even the character of the surrounding peoples, compelled at times to give up their own customs and usages, the Jews have nevertheless never ceased to be Jews. In every field of activity, whether as peasants or as landlords, as journalists or barons, as minor officials or even as cabinet ministers, they have always carried in their hearts an awareness of their Jewish identity and a sense of attachment to their people. But if, like the other nationalities, the Jew claims recognition of his national consciousness, does he obtain it? Is it not rather the case that what is regarded in other nations as natural and even praiseworthy is accounted to the Jews as grounds for reproach and used all too often, by friend and foe alike, as good and sufficient reason for denying him the full enjoyment of his inborn rights as a human being and a citizen? Even those liberal and high-minded Gentiles who espouse the cause of Jewish emancipation usually base their pleas to governments and peoples solely on considerations of political expediency and economic advisability.

It is commonly maintained that the unique survival of Judaism for one and a half millenia is due only to the inhuman oppression and cruel persecution which has been visited upon the Jewish people by Christian and Mohammedan states and peoples. Exclusion and preclusion from participation in the ordinary affairs of the state and of its general citizenry, it is contended, has produced in the Jews a civic separatism and a religious fanaticism which has tended to make them largely insensible and inaccessible to the ordinary human interests of the peoples among whom they dwell; and this in turn has inspired not only a continuance but even an intensification of their oppression and persecution. But, it is added, once this persecution and segregation stops, once this highly gifted people is admitted to the general cultural life of the surrounding peoples, their narrow exclusiveness and forced solidarity will gradually break down, until in the end they are swept by the irresistible currents of our time into the arms of Christianity. It is not here our purpose to inquire how much truth and how much fantasy may lie in these contentions. One thing, however, is certain: only a very few of those who champion the cause of Jewish emancipation really see

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the issue in its true light, namely, as a question of inherent, inviolable human rights which no one is entitled to abrogate or curtail. The solution of this problem has nothing whatever to do with questions of political science or economy, nor with expediency or usefulness. Nevertheless, the question remains whether the issue will ever be seen in any other way than it is today and whether the present century which has been so favorable to the national issue in general, will come at last to pay attention to the Jewish problem and place it on the political agenda of our times as a simple national question. Who can or will deny that it is such? Those who identify the nationality of the Jews with their religion are as gravely in error as they who would attribute the national consciousness of this scattered and dispersed people, their sense of belonging together as a nation, to their religious ideology or to their social and political situation. The incorrectness of this approach is obvious to any honest observer, and demands no elaboration.

But how do the Jews themselves think about the matter, and by the Jews I mean those who have long released themselves from both the material and the spiritual ghetto, who have ceased to regard themselves as Jews and are no longer so regarded by the outside world. The answer is unequivocal, and is furnished, in decisive fashion, by Jews who have distinguished themselves in the fields of art and scholarship, of finance and politics and who, by virtue of their lives, works, even foundations, have left their mark upon every European country.

So long as the Jews of Europe had to wage incessant battle for their human, civic and municipal rights, all their energies, including those of their best brains, had perforce to be devoted to this struggle. But, it may be asked, what will be the situation if, to the honor of the present century, the battle is at last won? Will those Jews then lose consciousness of their distinctive character or will that consciousness gain strength and potency, as has happened in other cases? May it not happen that the memory of their independence, albeit denied for nearly two millenia, and the thought of their restoration, derided by most of the Christian world as a religious aberration or a lunatic pipe-dream, eventually revive? May it not be that these aspirations will come, with greater insistence, to possess the hearts of those who at present shake their heads or smile sympathetically at what they dismiss as the silent wish and covert dream of the orthodox?

Who can, or will deny it?

What then, it may be asked, does all this imply? It is suggested

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that the present moment should be seized as a happy opportunity for realizing this project? Should the European powers really include the Jewish question—as here outlined—in their elaborately constructed program for the solution of the Oriental question? If the Turkish Empire is really to be dissolved or reduced, should they perhaps restore Palestine to the Jews and take the initiative in reconstituting the ancient Jewish Kingdom either as a monarchy or as a republic?

Why not? However bizarre and fanciful it may seem at first blush, this would not really be altogether wrong. Are we to believe that present day Jewry, scattered as it is among all peoples and languages, devoted mainly to commerce and skilled only in making money—are we to believe that in this Jewry there are not at least some elements capable of restoring and preserving a political independence and thus of realizing this seemingly fantastic idea in the not too distant future?

Again, suppose the prophetic dream were realized. Suppose the great trump were sounded, Palestine restored to the Jews, and the Children of Israel started returning from all quarters of the world, swarming like locusts back to the Holy Land. Suppose, further, that they duly populated it and turned it into an autonomous state. Consider what a mixum-gatherum of languages, costumes, dialects, customs, usages, mores and religious attitudes you would get. What power on earth could bring order out of this chaos or resolve these diverse fragments into a single consistent unity? What power could hold this 'Babel on Zion' together even for one day? Who could lead or govern it? Why, the best thing that could happen to it would be that an infuriated God would again scatter that bundle of flotsam to the four winds. . . .

All very true, but consider this:

Ages ago, 600,000 of these people's ancestors, a herd of Egyptian slaves, managed in accordance with the plans of history's greatest national leader, to stand up against the original inhabitants of Palestine and replace them with an independent, well-ordered state, founded on ethical and moral principles. Now, were these 600,000 bondmen any more capable or any better equipped morally and spiritually, than the scattered and dispersed Jews of the present day? Again, when Ezra rallied the exiles from Babylonia, Syria, and Persia, and led them back to Palestine, were they any less diverse in manner and speech, custom and *mores*, even though they may still have retained some of the usages of their earlier national life?

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Remember, too, that Moses did not lead the (released) Egyptian bondmen straight into the Promised Land.

Let us assume that, under the terms of this proposed solution of the Oriental question, the Jewish homeland were to be placed under the domination of one of the European powers, and that the Jews, still bearing in their hearts their old love for their country and assured of justice and freedom, were to flock thither and found colonies. Is it not probable that within, say, half a century, there would be developed in that land a compact Jewish people, one million strong, speaking one language (*i. e.* that of the protecting power) and animated by one spirit—the typical national spirit—the desire to achieve autonomy and independence?

But what, it may be asked, will really be gained if—God knows when—a small fragment of the Jewish people should thus gain freedom and independence, while the great mass of their brethren were still condemned to remain behind in exile under a foreign yoke? What would be gained if the great majority of the Jews were to be denied an independence which is granted, at least to some extent, to uncivilized Bosnians and Bulgars? And why, indeed, only Bosnians and Bulgars? Has it not also been accorded to another Balkan people as well, namely, the Greeks? And what have they done with it? It is more than a century since their kingdom was founded, but is there anyone fully acquainted with the situation who does not wish in his

It is commonly asserted, however, that the Jews can never become an independent nation, because they are essentially a commercial people, with no peasant class. But history shows that so long as this people remained on its own land and soil, it was, in fact, predominantly agricultural. If, for external reasons, it had for many centuries to abandon this mode of life, are we to assume that it thereby lost all aptitude for it and must renounce it for ever? Moreover, it is not for a moment suggested that *all* the Jews will go to Palestine; only a certain proportion of them will do so, and this will obviously consist of those most inclined to a modest life of toil. Surely these will furnish the desired quota of pioneers, especially when external conditions are favorable to profitable colonization?

Suppose, then, that the European powers were indeed to agree to sever Palestine from the Ottoman Empire, the question who should

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If Palestine were to come under English rule, what holier duty would the Jews have than to flock there in large numbers and so populate it as to ensure a Jewish majority within a couple of decades? And if, as the result of this development, the land should reach such a stage of culture as to fit it, like Canada, for autonomy, how greatly would the Jewish people benefit thereby! Its national feeling would be satisfied, its passionate longing consummated; it would have attained respect both in the eyes of the world and in its own land. This does not mean, of course, that Jewish citizens of other countries will have to stop being fervent patriots of the countries in which they were born and brought up and in the social life of which they participate like other citizens. We have the ready analogy of the French immigrants in Prussia or the Europeans in the United States.

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well as dubious and hazardous. Nevertheless, there are bound also to be open-hearted, vigorous, liberal and therefore true Christians who will recognize the justice and political feasibility of this project and give to it their unstinted sympathy. But when the opposition has been quelled, care must be taken not to leave the work of colonization to chance; that would merely render it precarious, and rob it of the success which is sought for it. From first to last, the work must be powerfully supported. Every Jew who possesses skill or means should feel obligated to bring his contribution towards the building of this new temple of nationhood. Jewry, thank God, is not lacking either in skill or in riches; both must go hand in hand in this enterprise.

In conclusion, it may perhaps not be superfluous to emphasize that in the realization of this great project the focal point must be the restoration of Jewish peoplehood, rather than of the Jewish religion. To be sure, the new state will be Jewish, but Jewish in a modern and not an exclusively Mosaic sense. This does not mean, of course, that the principles of Mosaism must disappear from the religious ideology of the Jews. Those principles were and remain exalted and divine, and they have by no means yet fulfilled their purpose in the cultural history of mankind. At the same time, in dealing with the Jewish religion, we must take into account the prevailing trends of our day. Religion must be separated from the state, so that there can be no interaction of the two. And if it be objected that this would violate the unique character of the Jews, which lies precisely in their identification of religion and nationality, it may be replied that the same thing in fact obtained among all ancient and medieval peoples, while even today we speak of *Christian* countries, thereby tacitly admitting that this or that great and influential political party would never have gained control of an administration, if it had not been permeated with the spirit of the Church. Examples are the influence of Catholicism in Spain and France, of Anglicanism in England and of Greek Orthodoxy in Russia. Nevertheless, can any educated man deny that these countries could easily free themselves from the trammels of their churches without impairing their existence? And if this can be expected of European *Christian* states, why not also of a European *Jewish* state? As a matter of fact, it would be far easier in the latter case, since elsewhere one has to contend with the time-honored and existent clergy. This principle, then, is a *sine qua non* for the success of our project. The lofty principles of the Mosaic

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faith may remain strong and continue to live in the heart of the Jewish nation; but a state-protected church—never!

Just as in ancient times Jewish teaching spread from Zion over the whole pagan world, so in our own age will the great modern doctrine of unhampered thought and conscience radiate from Zion over Asia and Africa, and issue likewise to neighboring European countries, to warm men's hearts and illumine their spirits.

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1947

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PALESTINE

E 1251

10 FEB

Registry Number *E125-1/46/31*

TELEGRAM FROM

10

*David*

Received  
in Registry

in Register.

GRANT FROM  
*For M. A. T. on*

Абасов

358

8 Feb 1947

10 Feb 1947

# Soviet Press on Palestine

"Hence" written in "Gestalt" or "International  
themes" today looks very prevalent on  
Politics, after inaugurating that recent  
warfare measure and thereby preparation  
for opening of full-scale hostilities between  
Germany and British troops. Hence, matter  
of course to make the report with the  
divisions of the war in the last.

Last Paper.

1234

## References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutos.)

I think this telegram is an argument in  
favor of officially communicating our Palestine  
proposals to Moscow. The Secretary of State  
decided this morning that he would not do  
this immediately, but we should perhaps  
consider the suggestion again.

43 Berkeley "11  
.2

I am not sure about this. The Soviet Govt: will try to make trouble for us by their propaganda whether or not they know the facts, and it is <sup>really</sup> ~~perhaps better~~ preferable that their propaganda should be off the rails.

(Action completed.)

(Indo

DEM 22/2

11/11/10

N. J. Sept. 13/2

arran  
12/1

Next Paper.

We might at least wait until

E1256

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The Cabinet have decided on policy,  
and then reconsider.

2.B. 21

[illegible]



E 1251

180

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir M. Peterson.  
No. 358

8th February, 1946. R. 1.02 p.m. 9th February, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem  
Beirut  
Damascus  
Cairo

Soviet press on Palestine. "Observer" written in  
Izvestiya's "On international themes" today breaks a long  
press silence on Palestine.

2. After insinuating that recent evacuation measures  
are merely preparation for opening of full-scale hostilities  
between terrorists and British troops, "Observer" mentions  
by reference to British papers British plan to divide  
Palestine into four zones. This plan is said to be  
meeting with opposition from Jews and Arabs alike who  
understand its real purpose of preserving British domination  
of Palestine. "Observer" then quotes Monde and Egyptian  
papers Akhbar Al Yom to prove that wider aim of plan is  
partition of Palestine and joining of Arab part to greater  
Syria. This "A re-hash of States is taking place in Near  
East in accordance with the strategic and political plans  
of Britain" while "National interests of the peoples of the  
Arab East are being sacrificed to Imperialistic combinations".

3. "Observer" concludes that "popular masses" of  
Arab East are increasing resistance to plan and that  
"progressive

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- 2 -

"progressive Near East circles demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Palestine and other states and the granting of full independence to the latter".

Foreign Office please pass to Damascus and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 6 and Unnumbered respectively.

[Repeated to Damascus under Foreign Office No.60].

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem].

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E 1250 182

1947

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E1256/46/31.

Lord Liversidge

Washington

832.

8 Feb 1947

10 Feb 1947

Palestine Litterature.

Refer to. At 1204 (E1083/46/31). Inform Gen  
Hague is reported to have said at his press  
conference on Feb 7. That he did not think the  
British were using misleading & derogatory action  
in Palestine. He thought there had been some  
public confusion, perhaps caused by the nature  
of press reports from Palestine.

Last Paper.

1251

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

Gellib 1/2

23/6/48

Next Paper.

1265

(Minutes.)

This is a tribute to Mr. Lewis Jones.

N. American <sup>and 1/2</sup> Part.

743. 111

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Reference:

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on] 183

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel,  
No. 832  
8th February, 1947.

D. 6.39 p.m. 8th February, 1947

R. 1.27 a.m. 8th February, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

Q Q Q

Your telegram No. 1204.

I am grateful for this information.

2. [Gps. undec.? General <sup>Marshall</sup> Staines] is reported to have said at his press conference on February 7th that he did not think the British were using or intending strong action in Palestine. He thought there had been some public confusion perhaps caused by the nature of press reports from Palestine. He added that the United States Government were being kept closely informed of developments and expressed his hope that a peaceful settlement could be reached as a result of the delicate and critical discussions now proceeding in London.

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<p>1947</p> <p>23</p>	<p>Palestine</p> <p>EASTERN</p>	<p>184</p> <p>E12Y6 / G</p>
<p>E12Y6 / 46 / G.</p> <p>CP(4Y) 49</p> <p>Dated 6 Feb</p> <p>Received 10 Feb.</p>	<p><u>Policy towards Palestine</u></p> <p>The Joint memorandum by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies.</p>	
<p>Last Paper.</p> <p>E957</p>	<p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>H.B. 201/2</p>	
<p>References.</p>		
<p>(Print.)</p>		
<p>(How disposed of.)</p> <p>Tel) W'lon 1282 8 Feb</p> <p>Tel) W'lon 1283 9 Feb</p> <p>Tel) W'lon 1284 9 Feb</p> <p>Tel) W'lon 1427 13 Feb.</p>		
<p>(Action completed.)</p> <p>H.B. 201/2</p>	<p>(Index.)</p> <p>W.H.</p>	
<p>Next Paper.</p>		

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**Copy No.**

E1276

10 FEB 1945

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10 FEB 1945

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2025.01.06

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371

9/65



186

A diagram showing a 6x6 grid. The top row contains numbers 1 through 6. Below the grid is a horizontal ruler with tick marks. The ruler has a '1' mark at the first tick and a '2' mark at the second tick.

1

FO 371 / 67/65

7. In these circumstances we have tried to find a solution which, even though it may not be acceptable to the two communities in Palestine, is one which we could conscientiously recommend and defend to public opinion in this country and to the United Nations.



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8. We have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that such a solution cannot be found along the lines of Partition. Partition has certain intrinsic weaknesses. Wherever the frontiers were drawn, large Arab minorities would be left within the Jewish State. The area left to the Arabs could not be economically self-supporting and even if it could be attached to Transjordan, the standard of services which it now enjoys could not be maintained. The location of Jewish settlements is such that the Jewish State would have to include the major economic assets of the Arab community. Thus, any scheme of Partition which would satisfy the Jews would be demonstrably unfair to the Arabs.

Apart from the merits, we must also consider the consequences of advocating Partition. If we did so, we should have to face the resolute hostility of the Arab world. Even if we were prepared to accept the consequences of this hostility, it is by no means certain that we could count on the support of the Jews. They have not been willing to put before us any detailed plan of Partition; but, from the general statements which they have made, it is clear that they would expect to obtain under Partition a very substantial area of Palestine. It is therefore most unlikely that they would support any Partition plan which His Majesty's Government would feel justified in putting forward.

Furthermore, the existing Mandate gives us no authority to move in the direction of creating an independent Jewish State, whether under Partition or otherwise. For any solution along these lines it would be necessary for us to obtain the prior assent of the United Nations. We should have little chance of securing the necessary two-thirds majority in support of any scheme of Partition. For a scheme which was not endorsed by the Jews it is even doubtful whether we could rely on the full support of the United States. The views expressed on behalf of the State Department in recent telegrams leave us with the impression that the United States Government will to the end remain an uncertain and unreliable factor in this problem.

9. In these circumstances we seek the authority of the Cabinet to put before the Arabs and the Jews the alternative plan outlined in the Appendix to this memorandum.

This has as its primary object the development of self-government in Palestine, with the aim of enabling the country to achieve its independence after a short

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FO 371 61765					

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transition period under Trusteeship. It provides for a substantial measure of local autonomy in Arab and Jewish areas; and enables Arabs and Jews to collaborate together at the centre. It contains special safeguards for the "human rights" of the two communities. It provides for the admission of 100,000 Jewish immigrants over the next two years and for continuing immigration thereafter by agreement between the two communities or, failing that, by arbitration under the United Nations. Thus, it should go some way towards allaying Arab fears of unrestricted Jewish immigration, while avoiding the extreme course of denying to the Jews any further immigration without Arab consent.

40. This plan incorporates many features taken from the Provincial Autonomy scheme and from the proposals put forward by the Arab Delegations. It will not, of course, meet the Jewish claim to sovereignty; but it does make reasonable provision for Jewish immigration and economic development. It should meet the views of a large number of moderate Jews throughout the world who do not support the more extreme claims of Zionism.

It is consistent with the principles of the Mandate; but it adds, what has hitherto been lacking, a practical promise of evolution towards independence by building up from the bottom political institutions rooted in the lives of the people.

The initial steps in such a policy could be taken at once under the existing Mandate; and if we concluded that it was possible to do so, we could avoid the practical difficulties which would arise in the country if there were a long interval between the announcement of a new policy and its initiation after approval by the United Nations. At the same time, the plan is fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, and provides for regularising the position by the negotiation of a Trusteeship Agreement. These features would cause the United States Government to hesitate before opposing the plan.

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11. We recognise that these proposals offer no guarantee for the preservation of our military position in Palestine after the five-year period of Trusteeship. On the other hand we do not think that either of the alternatives open to us would be more advantageous from a strategic point of view. If we had to refer the problem of Palestine to the United Nations without ourselves making any recommendation as to its solution, we could have no guarantee that British troops would be able to remain in the country even for so long as five years. And Partition, far from conferring any strategic advantages on us, might not only involve us in a heavy military liability in Palestine, but might also weaken our strategic position in the Middle East as a whole. At a time when it is one of our main pre-occupations to reduce our overseas military expenditure and to avoid any further slowing down in the planned rate of demobilisation, we should find it difficult to justify the great military risks involved in a policy of Partition.

From a purely military point of view, the most satisfactory solution would no doubt be for His Majesty's Government to continue to administer Palestine under the existing Mandate without applying for a Trusteeship Agreement. We are convinced, however, that the maintenance of British administration without reference to the United Nations would be so strongly challenged that we should soon find our position untenable.

12. We therefore ask for authority to put to the Arabs and the Jews the scheme outlined in the Appendix to this memorandum on the understanding that, if agreement were reached on this basis, we should proceed to give effect to it.

If, as is more likely, we find that no agreement can be reached, we shall report to the Cabinet whether in our judgment this solution is likely to meet with any substantial measure of acquiescence from even one of the two communities in Palestine; and shall invite the Cabinet to decide whether His Majesty's Government would be justified in bringing it into operation on their own authority pending the negotiation of a Trusteeship Agreement.

If we are unable to report any such prospect of acquiescence, we believe that the only course then open to His Majesty's Government will be to submit the problem to the United Nations, explaining the efforts we have made to find a solution but making no positive recommendation.

R.B.  
A.C-J.

6th January, 1947

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Reference: <b>FO 371 61765</b>					

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APPENDIX

1. Article 2 of the Mandate for Palestine defines the responsibilities of the mandatory power in the following terms:-

- (a) To place the country "under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble".
- (b) To place the country under such conditions as will "secure the development of self-governing institutions".
- (c) To safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

Article 6 of the Mandate, which deals with Jewish immigration and the settlement of the Jews on the land, reads in part as follows:-

"The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions".

2. During the last 25 years, efforts have been made by the Mandatory Government to associate the population of the country with the Administration, but these have invariably broken down because it has not been possible to find a basis of co-operation acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. It has therefore not been possible to establish political institutions leading towards self-government.

3. A time has come when development in the direction of self-government can no longer be delayed. So long as government is imposed from without, neither community has the incentive to develop that sense of responsibility without which the two peoples in Palestine cannot live together in harmony. Forms of government must therefore be established which have their roots in the people of the country and which offer a prospect of full independence within a reasonably short period.

4. To this end it is proposed that the people of the country shall be given a large measure of responsibility for local affairs and shall be associated with the central Government as soon as the new policy is put into effect; that British participation in the Government shall not continue for longer than is necessary to effect the transition from Trusteeship to complete independence; and that a definite time limit shall be fixed for this period of transition. The period suggested is five years. In other words, it is proposed that His Majesty's Government should administer a five-year Trusteeship over Palestine, with the declared object of preparing the country for independence.

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5. Under these proposals, His Majesty's Government would be carrying on the obligations which already rest upon them under the Mandate. At the same time, they would be looking forward to an early termination of the Trust, and would be acting in full conformity with the provisions of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.

If it emerged from the present discussions that the initiation of such a policy would command substantial acquiescence from both communities in Palestine, interim arrangements in harmony with this policy could no doubt be made in advance of its formal approval by the United Nations.

6. The essential features of the proposal Trusteeship Agreement are outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### Local Government

7. Areas of local administration would be delimited in such a way as to include in each a substantial majority either of Arabs or of Jews. To the local Administrations the central Government would devolve a wide range of powers, legislative, administrative and financial, including some share in responsibility for the police. As the local administrative boundaries would not have the character of State frontiers, it would not necessarily follow that all the Arab or all the Jewish territory need be contiguous.

8. Safeguards would be provided for the rights of the Jewish population in Arab areas and of the Arab population in Jewish areas. The rights of these minorities would include:

- (a) Adequate representation in local legislatures.
- (b) A reasonable proportion of posts in the local Administration;
- (c) Freedom of religious practice in accordance with the status quo, including the maintenance of separate religious courts for matters of personal status;
- (d) The right to maintain their own educational institutions;
- (e) The right to use their own language in their communications with the Administration and in the Courts of Law.

It would be a special responsibility of the High Commissioner to ensure the maintenance of these rights.

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#### Immigration

9. The British Delegation cannot accept the contention of the representatives of the Jewish Agency that the rate of Jewish immigration into Palestine as a whole should be determined by the Jews alone. Nor can they accept the demand of the Arab Delegations that all Jewish immigration into Palestine should cease forthwith. They do not contemplate either a settlement which would bring to an end the development of the Jewish National Home, or the admission of Jewish immigrants without reference to the effect of their entry on the rights and position of the population of the country. Any provisions made for future Jewish immigration must rest upon consideration for the wellbeing of Palestine as a whole.

10. With this end in view the Trusteeship Agreement would provide for Jewish immigration, at a rate of 4,000 monthly, for a period of two years. This would guarantee the entry of approximately 100,000 additional Jewish immigrants. During the remainder of the period of Trusteeship, the continuance of immigration and the rate of entry would be determined, with due regard to the principle of economic absorption capacity, by the High Commissioner in consultation with his Advisory Council; and in the event of disagreement the final decision would rest with an arbitration tribunal appointed by the United Nations.

#### Land Transfers

11. Control over transfers of land, including the power to amend the existing Land Transfers Regulations, would be conferred on the local authorities.

#### Central Government

12. The High Commissioner would continue to exercise supreme legislative and executive authority. He would, however, endeavour to form an Advisory Council so composed as to include representatives, not only of the Arab and Jewish local Administrations, but also of labour and other organised interests. Despite this composition, it is probable that voting in the Advisory Council would tend at first to follow communal lines. Since, however, the functions of the Council would be advisory and not legislative, the High Commissioner would be required to give due attention to the views of minorities. On the conclusion of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Jewish members of the Advisory Council would supersede the Jewish Agency for Palestine as the official channel of communication between the Jewish community and the High Commissioner.

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13. During the period of trusteeship, the High Commissioner would introduce Palestinians into his Executive Council, and would progressively increase the proportion of Palestinian members in that Council.

Termination of Trusteeship Agreement

14. At the end of four years a Constituent Assembly would be elected. If agreement was reached between a majority of the Jewish representatives and a majority of the Arab representatives in the Constituent Assembly, the High Commissioner would proceed forthwith to take whatever steps were necessary to establish the institutions of the independent State.

15. In the event of disagreement in the Constituent Assembly, the various drafts prepared for its consideration and the record of its debates would be submitted to the Trusteeship Council which would be asked to determine future procedure.

Conclusion

16. Throughout the period of mandatory rule in Palestine, it has been the object of His Majesty's Government to lay the foundations for an independent Palestinian State in which Arabs and Jews would enjoy equal rights. The state of tension between the two peoples which has existed hitherto has continually thwarted the attempts of the mandatory power to progress towards this end. His Majesty's Government are not prepared to continue indefinitely to govern Palestine themselves merely because Arabs and Jews cannot agree upon the means of sharing its government between them. The proposals contained in the present Memorandum are designed to give the two peoples an opportunity of demonstrating their ability to work together for the good of Palestine as a whole and so providing a stable foundation for an independent State.

"Economic Provisions. It shall be the duty of the central Government to stimulate the economic development of the country through the agency of Development Boards including both Arab and Jewish members.

The central Government will be responsible for ensuring that adequate provision is made by the local Administrations for the enforcement of minimum wage rates and conditions of labour."

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

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Cypher/OTP

P R I S E C

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 1242  
8th February, 1947

D. 3.00 p.m. 8th February, 1947

ddddddd

IMMEDIATE

My telegrams Nos. 1207 and 1208.

I am sending by today's air bag the full text of  
our Palestine proposals, together with the memorandum  
presenting them to the Cabinet. These documents are  
for your personal use only.

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Host Immediate

E.1246  
E.B.

DRAFT

PALESTINE.

Points to be stressed.

1. I do not think it possible for H.M.G. to take any step to go beyond the Mandate. If we do, the Arab States can well take us to U.N.O. And if we have not had prior consent to any policy to extend the Mandate by the creation of a Jewish State, whether by partition or in any other way, I feel strongly that we should not stand any chance in the United Nations but should be roundly condemned.
2. I do not feel, after Acheson's telegrams, that we are going to get any support from America. They have accentuated this situation and now the State Department appear to be leaving it for us to carry the whole burden.
3. From my discussions with both parties they seem almost irreconcilable.
4. The Jews undoubtedly claim the right to ~~immigrate~~ migrate, to disregard the rights of the Arabs ultimately and to dominate the ~~whole~~ country and place the Arabs in a minority. *for all purposes of Government.*
5. Bitter complaints are made by the Arabs as to the treatment meted out to them and also complaints <sup>are made</sup> against the administration, of course by the Jews.
6. We have therefore studied every possible device which could stand ~~out~~ <sup>up</sup> in the United Nations /

2. I do not feel, after Acheson's telegrams, that we are going to get any support from America. They have accentuated this situation and now the State Department appear to be leaving it for us to carry the whole burden.

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4. The Jews undoubtedly claim the right to immigrate, to disregard the rights of the Arabs ultimately and to dominate the ~~whole~~ country and place the Arabs in a minority.

5. Bitter complaints are made by the Arabs as to the treatment meted out to them and also complaints <sup>are made</sup> against the administration, of course by the Jews.

6. We have therefore studied every possible device which could stand ~~out~~<sup>up</sup> in the United Nations /

Sis. N. Brook. **File**

The SFS <sup>will be grateful</sup> if you will  
make sure that all  
the ideas contained in  
passed. This paper has  
been in your draft Cabinet  
papers.

Draw. This  
should be  
entered with  
C.P. (47) 47.

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72

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Nations, assuming we have to go there either for a trusteeship agreement or to hand back the Mandate.

7. In my view, whatever we do, the last course to adopt would be to admit failure and to ask the United Nations to undertake it.

8. But before doing this we have worked out this plan, the value of which is that it sticks to the Mandate and acknowledges all its obligations. It deals with continued <sup>in</sup> migration, it deals with trusteeship agreement and, what is important, it is a determined effort to try and get local government springing from the bottom and working up to a central government, and ultimately making for an independent Palestine but not a Jewish State.

9. It incorporates a good deal of our own plan and the Arab plan: It goes as far as it humanly can to deal with land transfer and, if worked out, achieves, in our view, the original object of the Mandate; to any impartial authority it would meet the requirements of reasonable people.

10. It incorporates the views of a good many Jews who have communicated with us and who do not accept the Jewish Agency point of view, while at the same time it endeavours in view of all that has happened in the last

twenty-five /

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*While the  
Arabs would  
be left just  
desperate.*

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-3-

twenty-five years, to cope with the legitimate fears of the Arabs.

11. It leaves Palestine as a viable State and if partition were indulged in, judging by what the Jews have said none of the plans or maps that we have seen is likely to meet their point of view. They have not submitted any frontier lines to us but it is quite obvious that the partition schemes that we have considered in the past would not meet their demands. Now the alternative problem we have to face if we apply any of the remedies other than that of going to the Trusteeship Council, is a state of continued warfare in Palestine. For I am quite satisfied that it will inaugurate a period of great hostility among the Arabs and a good deal of conflict between Arabs and Jews in the Arab States who have, until now, lived peaceably. Partition is a principle which the Arabs are bound to contest because they have so many minorities in their other States, for instance the Kurds in Iraq. This would involve us to keep order, a very big military commitment.

12. I have been personally interested in demobilising the men who have had this long service since the war and which has caused terrible anxiety. If we should have to keep them /

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them on a considerable time longer, in the event of partition or any other form than that proposed now, we do not believe that the British public would stand it. In addition, although we have had to take this drastic action against the Jews, if there was resistance from the Arabs, we should have to begin active warfare against them as well and the public would never understand.

The effects of the plan. It does affect our strategy, but we have devised the five-year proposal aiming at self-government, which we think the United Nations would possibly accept and which could be put into effect while the matter was being considered. For instance, we might be able to get improvement in immigration provided the remainder of the policy were adopted, which would ease the situation. And the United Nations as a whole, apart probably from the Slav States, might support us in retaining troops there during the five years, at the end of which period we should have an opportunity to see how the regional defence of the United Nations was working out.

For all these reasons we cannot find anything else we can recommend and if it is found to be unworkable, the alternative is to hand the whole case to the United Nations.

At the same time without making any  
claim for any particular scheme to subvert  
efforts for a settlement without prejudice  
all our efforts for a settlement without prejudice  
will be brought to a halt.

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E 1276 / 46 / 9

H.M. Ambassador,  
WASHINGTON.

No. 1283

9-2-47

H.B. 9/2

**NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.**

*Despatched*

1-25 p M  
9/2/47

200

MOST IMMEDIATE.

TOP SECRET

[Palestine]

My immediately following telegram contains the text of a personal message from me which I should like you to deliver to Marshall at the earliest opportunity.

2. I hope this text may also help to provide you with the material for which you asked in your telegram No. 765, paragraph 3.



A diagram of a 100% scale bar divided into six segments labeled 1 through 6. Segment 1 is the largest, followed by segment 2, and then segments 3 through 6 which are of decreasing size. A vertical line is drawn between segments 2 and 3.

**Reference:**



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676

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Registry 4 FEB 347  
No.

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Draft

H.M. Ambassador  
WASHINGTON.

Telegram

No. 1284

Date. 9 2 47

Cypher.

PRISEC.

H.B. 9/2

MOST IMMEDIATE.  
TOP SECRET  
[Palestine]

Despatched 2 20 P.M.  
9/4/47

My immediately preceding telegram.

Following is text of message.

Begins.

I read with pleasure the newspaper account of your remarks on Palestine at your press conference on February 7th. I know how deeply concerned you must be about the Palestine problem, and I am doing my best to keep you fully informed. You will have read the outline of our new proposals left with you by Lord Inverchapel. I am sending you this personal message in addition so that you may be aware of some of the considerations which we have had in mind when drafting this plan.

2. We were faced with three alternatives. We could have advanced proposals which would have satisfied one party but which we should have had to impose on the other at the point of the bayonet. I think the Arab plan could only have been imposed in this way, and the same is true of partition, especially of partition along any frontier which would have satisfied Zionist/

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 incidentally one of our difficulties has  
 been the Jews have never put forward a proposal  
 I have a feeling this is due to disagreement among  
 themselves

Zionist claims. Or we might have  
 concluded that the problem was insoluble  
 by ourselves alone and referred the whole  
 matter to the United Nations without  
 making any recommendations. Even now,  
 we may be driven to adopt this course.  
 But we thought it right first to make  
 one more attempt to arrive at a settlement  
 which would seem just to all reasonable  
 people, through negotiation if possible,  
 or at least with a fair prospect of  
 acquiescence from the inhabitants of  
 Palestine. I am sure you will understand  
 my determination that the British troops  
 who fought for freedom in the late war  
 shall not now be used to impose a policy  
 by force in Palestine. And I think you  
 will sympathise with us in exhausting our  
 own resources of conciliation before we  
 carry the matter to the United Nations.

3. We have given much thought to our  
 obligations under the Mandate. I am  
 sincerely convinced that we have honestly  
 carried them out hitherto, with the very  
 important exception that we have not found  
 it possible to develop self-governing  
 institutions. We have now decided that a  
 time has come when the peoples living in  
 Palestine must be made to accept

responsibility

(Confidentially,  
 one of our  
 difficulties has  
 been that the Jews  
 have never put  
 forward a proposal.  
 I have a feeling  
 that this is due  
 to disagreement  
 among themselves)

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responsibility for their own fate. We cannot go on for ever maintaining an alien rule over that country. The first objective of our new policy is therefore to make Palestine independent after a short period of transition, which we have fixed at five years.

4. I think you will find that our proposals are consistent with the present mandate. This has the great advantage that, if we find we can carry them into effect, we can begin to do so without waiting for the conclusion of a trusteeship agreement. But we intend to seek international approval of our policy through the negotiation of a trusteeship agreement as soon as possible.

5. During the period of transition, the High Commissioner would try to form an advisory council, and would be guided as far as possible by its advice. We have left the composition of this body open for negotiation. It is obviously a very difficult point to decide, but we have provided that, even if we cannot give numerical parity to Jews and Arabs, the High Commissioner should pay attention to the views of the minority as well as of the majority. We have also thought it logical that, as soon as a central representative /

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representative organ is established in Palestine, the Jewish population should deal with the High Commissioner through the Jewish members of that body and not through the executive of the Jewish Agency, which represents Jews in all parts of the world. An international organization cannot be embodied in the constitution of any country.

6. We have thought it right, especially as a safeguard for the development of the Jewish National Home, to provide for local areas with a large measure of autonomy. Our difficulty here is of course to de-limit the Arab and Jewish areas. As you are aware, it is impossible to find in all Palestine, apart from Tel Aviv and its environments, any sizeable area with a Jewish majority. But we are still working on this problem and I think we shall solve it and in due course produce a reasonable map.

7. The vexed question of immigration has worried me more than anything else. I think that the time has come to refer it, if Arabs and Jews cannot agree, to international arbitration. This we have provided for at the end of two years. But in the immediate future we felt we should ask Palestine to make a special contribution to the relief of distress in Europe. We had also in mind President Truman's desire to see

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the task of  
putting them in  
on a shorter period  
legal course  
appeared.

~~To put them To push them into~~  
To admit them in a shorter period than  
two years would probably cause an upheaval.

The proposals, therefore, guarantee the entry of approximately that number before international arbitration is invoked.

9. The initial reaction of the Arabs to our proposals is sharply hostile, and I cannot say that I hope for a better reception by the Jews. I realise that you will receive strong representations against our proposals from sections of American public opinion. But I think that if you imagine yourself in my position you will agree that this last attempt we are making to solve the problem ourselves is just and reasonable. Ends.



FOIA b 7 - D



13

HM Ambassador  
Washington

No 1427

Feb 13<sup>th</sup>  
Cy pher

Cabinet Dist.

**NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.**

My telegram No 1283 [9  
Feb 9. Palestine].

Following is message  
from Marshall communicated  
by U.S. Embassy. (February 12) Begins

I am sending

you with them.

Long 13/2

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4 4/1/70  
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Back,  
Mr. ~~Beley~~.

Can you please take necessary action? This  
was delivered to SPS by Mr. Gallman.  
February 12, 1947. *TR*

JK.  
12/2

"I am sending you this interim line to thank you for your most helpful explanatory message on your recent Palestine proposals. I am glad that you found my remarks to the Press helpful. I was most anxious not to embarrass you in your difficult and delicate task. I am studying the proposals and if questions occur to me to which I cannot get answers here I may bother you with them."

W. J. Kallman

The Right Honorable  
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
The Foreign Office,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

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